THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1823. No. 49.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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ORGANIST OF TRINITY CHURCH

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Pittsburgh, April 25, 1823. 3t.

JOHN ROBINSON'S
New Glass House,
SCOTCH HILL, PITTSBURGH.

ALL KINDS OF
FLINT GLASS, for sale,

At very REDUCED PRICES, much below any heretofore sold in the United States, and equal to any imported.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
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Merchants and others, judges in this article, will find it their interest to call, where they will meet with liberal terms and good work.

N. B Philosophical, Chemical & Electrical Apparatus,

Of every description, made to order.

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A Proclamation.

THE Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, to the juries, parties, witnesses, suitors, and all others concerned, in either civil or criminal cases, for trial, at the May term, of the United States' Court for the said district.

WHEREAS,

In consequence of the sickness of the JUDGE of the said District, the said May term, of the said Court, will be ADJOURNED from the first Monday of May to the

First Monday of June next.

You, the said jurors, parties, suitors and witnesses, are HEREBY NOTIFIED not to attend the said court, on the first Monday of May next, and are HEREBY REQUIRED to attend, on the said first Monday of June next.

By order of the Judge of the said District.

Hugh Davis,
Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Marshal's Office,
Pittsburgh, April 25, 1823.

To my Creditors

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Warren, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the first Tuesday of June next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the town of Warren, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, to show cause why I should not be discharged.

Levi Leonard.

Warren, March 4, [Ap. 25.] 1823—3t*

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TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland County, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and the said court have appointed the fourth Monday of May next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in Greensburgh, in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Thomas Squibb.

Conemaugh Saltworks, April 16 [25]

Battalion Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia belonging to the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet in Battalions, as follows, to wit: The First Battalion will meet at the House of *John Walker*, in Elizabeth Town, on *Wednesday, the 14th of May next*; and the Second Battalion will meet at the house of *John M'Rea*, in Wilkins Township, on *Thursday*, the 15th of May next. Parade to begin at ten o'clock, A. M.

Officers appointed to hear appeals for the first Battalion, Captains *Elrod, Scott*, and Lieutenant *Faulkner*,—to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth Town, on the second Monday of June next: and for the second Battalion, Captains *Stewart, Carothers*, and Lieutenant *M'Clintock*, —to meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on the same day.

By order of Col. Sill.

Fauntley Muse, *Adj't.*
61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

April 25, 1823—3t*

A One hundred dollar Note,

SUPPOSED to have been stolen, was taken from a black man, calling himself Isaac Moore. Any person having lost said note, can get it again on proving the same, and paying the costs, by applying to me at the Toll-House of the Monongahela Bridge

W. H. Hart, gate-keeper.

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From the manufactories of W. Whitemore, New-York, and Pliney Earle, Leicester, Massachusetts.

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Cast Steel, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, and Tacks.
10 Casks fine dry Malaga WINE,
20 Boxes superior Muscatel RAISINS,
50 Kegs manufactured TOBACCO,
LINSEED OIL, by the barrel, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh April 18—3tdc3tec

AN ACT

For the recovery of fines assessed upon citizens of this state for the non-performance of military duty during the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is enacted in and by an Act of Congress, passed the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, that all the right which the United States have to the fines assessed upon the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said state, to be recovered by the same under such regulations, provisions and restrictions, as shall be prescribed by the legislature thereof. And whereas the legislature of this state has accepted of the provisions of the said Act of Congress upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the fourth section thereof.

THEREFORE,

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Auditor General be and he is hereby authorized and required, to take legal measures to recover all moneys in the hands of those who now are, or heretofore have been, Marshals or Deputy Marshals, or which may be in the hands of their legal representatives which may have been collected from the fines aforesaid, after deducting the expenses of assessing and collecting the same, and also to settle and adjust the accounts of the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, for moneys by them collected as aforesaid, under the provisions of the act of the thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the settlement of the public accounts, and the payment of the public moneys, and for other purposes," and for this purpose he is hereby authorized and required to exercise the same powers for compelling the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, or their legal representatives, to render their respective accounts, and for procuring the attendance of persons whether party or witness es, and the exhibition and delivery of books, accounts, documents and papers which have any relation to, or connexion with, the said accounts or fines, and which he may deem necessary in the investigation and adjustment of the same, as are or may be exercised in the case of other debtors or delinquent public officers of this Commonwealth. *Provided*, that no proceeding shall be instituted against them or any of them previous to the first day of August next. And *provided* also, that in settling and adjusting the accounts aforesaid, the accounting officers shall allow a credit to the several Marshals and Deputy Marshals for all sums heretofore paid by them, to the officers composing the Courts Martial held under the authority of the laws of the United States, and the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the trial of delinquent militia men

SECT. II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to procure for the use and benefit of the Commonwealth, the bonds or authenticated copies of the same, given and executed by the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals and their respective sureties, who have received moneys collected from the fines aforesaid, and which bonds or authenticated copies shall be evidence in Courts of Justice on any suits brought on the same, and also to cause this act to be published in one or more newspapers, printed within the bounds of each brigade, and all the expenses incurred by him in performing the duties enjoined by this act, shall be paid out of the State Treasury on the settlement and approval of anaccount thereof by the accountant department.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
WILLIAM MARKS, Jr.
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—April the first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

[April 25—3t]

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and economy.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees.*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

To the Gentlemen Stock-Farmers.

SUCH of you as are desirous of an opportunity of improving the breed of that invaluable animal the HORSE, attend to your own interests! Call at the Stable of Col. Ramsay Pittsburgh Hotel, in Wood Street, city of Pittsburgh, where will stand the ensuing *Season* that very celebrated young Horse,

Godolphin.

He is of a fine size, and extremely well calculated for the turf, saddle, or harness; four years old. You will find by his Pedigree, that *his strain is exceeded by that of no other horse in the United States*. He was raised near Hagerstown, on the Maryland line. For terms, &c. apply at the stable, as above.

Elias Davidson.

April 4, 1823.

The Subscribers,
Have Just Received, and offer for Sale,

2,500 bbls. Conemaugh Salt,
20 bbls prime New-Orleans Sugar,
50 Kegs Kentucky *TOBACCO.*

They have constantly on hand—
Boiler and Sheet Iron,
Bar-Iron and Nails,
New-Geneva, Boston and Bridgeport Glass,
Bar and Pig Lead
Cotton, Paper and Feathers
Spades and Shovels
Belknap & Co's. Scythes and Sickles
With a variety of other articles of Domestic Manufacture.

J. W. Biddle & Co.
Corner of Wood & Front Streets.
March 28 7t

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

Regimental Orders.

THE First Battalion of the 87th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Major *Graham*, will meet on FRIDAY, the 16th of May next, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Second Battalion of the 87th Regiment, commanded by Major *Willock*, will meet on SATURDAY, the 17th of May, at the corner of Liberty and Third streets, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Col. Wm. ARTHURS

S. Jones, *Adjutant.*

Pittsburgh, April 18—3t*

Turnpike Election.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of the *Pittsburgh* and *Butler* Turnpike Road Company, that an election will be held at the house of *Thomas Lyon*, in Middlesex township, Butler county, on Monday the *5th day of May next*, to elect a President, twelve Managers, and a Treasurer, for said company.

By order of the Board of Managers.

John Bredin, Sec'y.

Butler, April 18, 1823.—3t

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16. 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Barnar Denny, Esq* in
Third Street,
Third door below Market Street,
where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

PROSPECTIVE.

Our Indians, as they begin to vanish from the shades of their native wilderness, become hourly a more interesting race; they will at least claim with the Alexanders, and Cæsars and Bonapartes a historical existence; their names and memories will not be expunged from the world in which we live. We already greet the "feather cinctured chiefs and their dusky loves," in the regions of romance, and the walks of the muses. Nor do we believe the assertion is chimerical, that some descendant of these rude sons of nature, whose mind shall have been illuminated by science, is destined to record on the page of romance, or on the graver tablet of history, the wrongs and indignities of his ancestors.—They will then have the story of their grievances, their cruel persecutions to relate. We are now engaged in putting into the hands of the Indian, the engine by which all this is to be accomplished—by which this mighty change is to be brought about We are pouring the light of science and civilization on the mind of the native

We know that many will think it a hazardous assertion that hereafter the sable sons of Africa will exhibit the same testimonials of genius—that their poets, their historians will record the sufferings of their fathers. We are but too prone to monopolize the mercies of Heaven to ourselves, because we are now the favored people. Africa can now exhibit ruins more majestic and magnificent than we could do, were our cities and monuments prostrated by an earthquake, or overthrown by the hand of man. She enumerates her heroes, her lawgivers, her illustrious men who contended with Rome, when the dominion of the world was staked on the issue of the contest.

While on this subject, it may not be improper to notice that a resolution has passed the House of Representatives, of which the following is a copy—it was introduced by a member from Virginia, by a vote of 131 to 9.

Resolved. That the President of the United States be requested to enter upon and to prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the African Slave Trade, and its ultimate denunciation, as piracy, under the Law of Nations, by the consent of the civilized World."

This is an official and recorded voucher for all that we have said, or all that can be said on this subject; it is now proposed to make the stealing of the sons of Africa from their native land, piracy by the law of nations; to make it not an article of sectional legislation, but of national jurisprudence. The Africans are now recognized as human beings. Had the laurelled Cæsar, when he landed on the island of England with his victorious legions, been told that the savages which he was sent to subdue, would in some future day rival Cicero in eloquence, himself in acts of martial glory, and trample over the mouldering monuments erected to commemorate his own fame—had he been told that the descendents of these savages would form a republic larger than that of Rome—that their language would be spoken where his native tongue was never heard, would he not have trembled with apprehensions in the midst of his triumph? Such changes however, revolving time has brought about; we are ourselves descended from those very savages, whom Cæsar led in chains to grace his entry into Rome.

Indeed, history is abundant in facts of this character, and the present age is only making materials for future historians. Conquest and triumph, blood and slaughter, are the usual means employed to carry civilization onwards. The Cossacs, who have visited the seat of European manners, left that city with other ideas than those which they had at their entrance. They saw new manners, new habits, new laws, new customs, new modifications of human nature, which they will undoubtedly imitate as models.

[*Balt. Morning Chronicle.*

THE NEW-PORT RUIN.

New York, March 23.—We have this morning had the pleasure of looking at a beautiful sketch of the Ruined Tower, near New Port, Rhode Island, on the land owned by col Gibbs of this city. It is believed this is the only relic of the kind in the United States, and on that account as well as from its character has long been an interesting sight to the traveller. No light has yet been thrown upon its origin, except the acknowledgment of its existence in deeds of land, for upwards of one hundred and eight years. Fancy is therefore free to fling around it the charm of druidical or aboriginal superstition; to people it with beings, and connect it with scenes and events of other times, to make it the residence or temple of some exile from a foreign shore; or the castle of a native Philip: What field is here for the range of imagination, and what a theme for the pen of the poet or novelist! In a country where there are so few associations of this kind, to throw an air of enchantment and romance over the cold and naked grandeur of our scenery, we should almost regret to see the plodding researches of the antiquary divest this ruin of its mystery for the sake of a dull historical illustration; and yet it is not improbable, that the fine sketch, which may be seen at Mr. Goodrich's will prompt some virtuoso to a solitary memorial of days gone by, and lead to the detection of its origin.—*N. Y. States.*

—

"Who could believe," exclaims the New York American, speaking of the above, "(and yet we learn such is the fact,) that this editorial flourish, which has gone the rounds of the papers—this Ruined Tower—this relic of antiquity—this druidical temple—the castle of Philip—a theme for the pen of the poet or novelist—is neither more nor less than an *Old Windmill!*"

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WHEREAS it is enacted in and by an Act of Congress, passed the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, that all the right which the United States have to the fines assessed upon the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said state, to be recovered by the same under such regulations, provisions and restrictions, as shall be prescribed by the legislature thereof. And whereas the legislature of this state has accepted of the provisions of the said Act of Congress upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the fourth section thereof.

THEREFORE,

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Auditor General be and he is hereby authorized and required, to take legal measures to recover all moneys in the hands of those who now are, or heretofore have been, Marshals or Deputy Marshals, or which may be in the hands of their legal representatives which may have been collected from the fines aforesaid, after deducting the expenses of assessing and collecting the same, and also to settle and adjust the accounts of the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, for moneys by them collected as aforesaid, under the provisions of the act of the thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the settlement of the public accounts, and the payment of the public moneys, and for other purposes," and for this purpose he is hereby authorized and required to exercise the same powers for compelling the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, or their legal representatives, to render their respective accounts, and for procuring the attendance of persons whether party or witnesses, and the exhibition and delivery of books, accounts, documents and papers which have any relation to, or connexion with, the said accounts or fines, and which he may deem necessary in the investigation and adjustment of the same, as are or may be exercised in the case of other debtors or delinquent public officers of this Commonwealth. *Provided*, that no proceeding shall be instituted against them or any of them previous to the first day of August next. And *provided* also, that in settling and adjusting the accounts aforesaid, the accounting officers shall allow a credit to the several Marshals and Deputy Marshals for all sums heretofore paid by them, to the officers composing the Courts Martial held under the authority of the laws of the United States, and the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the trial of delinquent militia men

SECT. II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to procure for the use and benefit of the Commonwealth, the bonds or authenticated copies of the same, given and executed by the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals and their respective sureties, who have received moneys collected from the fines aforesaid, and which bonds or authenticated copies shall be evidence in Courts of Justice on any suits brought on the same, and also to cause this act to be published in one or more newspapers, printed within the bounds of each brigade, and all the expenses incurred by him in performing the duties enjoined by this act, shall be paid out of the State Treasury on the settlement and approval of anaccount thereof by the accountant department.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
WILLIAM MARKS, Jr.
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—April the first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

[April 25—3t]

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees.*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

tf.

To the Gentlemen Stock-Farmers.

SUCH of you as are desirous of an opportunity of improving the breed of that invaluable animal the HORSE, attend to your own interests! Call at the Stable of Col. Ramsay Pittsburgh Hotel, in Wood Street, city of Pittsburgh, where will stand the ensuing *Season* that very celebrated young Horse,

Godolphin.

He is of a fine size, and extremely well calculated for the turf, saddle, or harness; four years old. You will find by his Pedigree, that *his strain is exceeded by that of no other horse in the United States*. He was raised near Hagerstown, on the Maryland line. For terms, &c. apply at the stable, as above.

Elias Davidson.

April 4, 1823.

The Subscribers,

Have Just Received and offer for Sale,

2,500 bbls. Conemaugh
Salt,
20 bbls prime New-Orleans Sugar,
50 Kegs Kentucky *TOBACCO.*

They have constantly on hand—
Boiler and Sheet Iron,
Bar-Iron and Nails,
New-Geneva, Boston and Bridgeport Glass,
Bar and Pig Lead
Cotton, Paper and Feathers
Spades and Shovels
Belknap & Co's. Scythes and Sickles
With a variety of other articles of Domestic Manufacture.

J. W. Biddle & Co.
Corner of Wood & Front Streets.

March 28 7t

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

Regimental Orders.

THE First Battalion of the 87th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Major *Graham*, will meet on FRIDAY, the 16th of May next, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Second Battalion of the 87th Regiment, commanded by Major *Willock*, will meet on SATURDAY, the 17th of May, at the corner of Liberty and Third streets, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Col. WM ARTHURS

S. Jones, *Adjutant.*

Pittsburgh, April 18—3t*

Turnpike Election.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of the *Pittsburgh* and *Butler* Turnpike Road Company, that an election will be held at the house of *Thomas Lyon*, in Middlesex township, Butler county, on Monday the *5th day of May next*, to elect a President, twelve Managers, and a Treasurer, for said company.

By order of the Board of Managers.

John Bredin, Sec'y.

Butler, April 18, 1823.—3t

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair-street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16. 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

PROSPECTIVE.

Our Indians, as they begin to vanish from the shades of their native wilderness, become hourly a more interesting race; they will at least claim with the Alexanders, and Cæsars and Bonapartes a historical existence; their names and memories will not be expunged from the world in which we live. We already greet the "feather cinctured chiefs and their dusky loves," in the regions of romance, and the walks of the muses. Nor do we believe the assertion is chimerical, that some descendant of these rude sons of nature, whose mind shall have been illuminated by science, is destined to record on the page of romance, or on the graver tablet of history, the wrongs and indignities of his ancestors.—They will then have the story of their grievances, their cruel persecutions to relate. We are now engaged in putting into the hands of the Indian, the engine by which all this is to be accomplished—by which this mighty change is to be brought about We are pouring the light of science and civilization on the mind of the native

We know that many will think it a hazardous assertion that hereafter the sable sons of Africa will exhibit the same testimonials of genius—that their poets, their historians will record the sufferings of their fathers. We are but too prone to monopolize the mercies of Heaven to ourselves, because we are now the favored people. Africa can now exhibit ruins more majestic and magnificent than we could do, were our cities and monuments prostrated by an earthquake, or overthrown by the hand of man. She enumerates her heroes, her lawgivers, her illustrious men who contended with Rome, when the dominion of the world was staked on the issue of the contest.

While on this subject, it may not be improper to notice that a resolution has passed the House of Representatives, of which the following is a copy—it was introduced by a member from Virginia, by a vote of 131 to 9.

Resolved. That the President of the United States be requested to enter upon and to prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the African Slave Trade, and its ultimate denunciation, as piracy, under the Law of Nations, by the consent of the civilized World."

This is an official and recorded voucher for all that we have said, or all that can be said on this subject; it is now proposed to make the stealing of the sons of Africa from their native land, piracy by the law of nations; to make it not an article of sectional legislation, but of national jurisprudence. The Africans are now recognized as human beings. Had the laurelled Cæsar, when he landed on the island of England with his victorious legions, been told that the savages which he was sent to subdue, would in some future day rival Cicero in eloquence, himself in acts of martial glory, and trample over the mouldering monuments erected to commemorate his own fame—had he been told that the descendents of these savages would form a republic larger than that of Rome—that their language would be spoken where his native tongue was never heard, would he not have trembled with apprehensions in the midst of his triumph? Such changes however, revolving time has brought about; we are ourselves descended from those very savages, whom Cæsar led in chains to grace his entry into Rome.

Indeed, history is abundant in facts of this character, and the present age is only making materials for future historians. Conquest and triumph, blood and slaughter, are the usual means employed to carry civilization onwards. The Cossacs, who have visited the seat of European manners, left that city with other ideas than those which they had at their entrance. They saw new manners, new habits, new laws, new customs, new modifications of human nature, which they will undoubtedly imitate as models.

[*Balt. Morning Chronicle.*

THE NEW-PORT RUIN.

New York, March 23.—We have this morning had the pleasure of looking at a beautiful sketch of the Ruined Tower, near New Port, Rhode Island, on the land owned by col Gibbs of this city. It is believed this is the only relic of the kind in the United States, and on that account as well as from its character has long been an interesting sight to the traveller. No light has yet been thrown upon its origin, except the acknowledgment of its existence in deeds of land, for upwards of one hundred and eight years. Fancy is therefore free to fling around it the charm of druidical or aboriginal superstition; to people it with beings, and connect it with scenes and events of other times, to make it the residence or temple of some exile from a foreign shore; or the castle of a native Philip; What field is here for the range of imagination, and what a theme for the pen of the poet or novelist! In a country where there are so few associations of this kind, to throw an air of enchantment and romance over the cold and naked grandeur of our scenery, we should almost regret to see the plodding researches of the antiquary divest this ruin of its mystery for the sake of a dull historical illustration; and yet it is not improbable, that the fine sketch, which may be seen at Mr. Goodrich's will prompt some virtuoso to a solitary memorial of days gone by, and lead to the detection of its origin.—*N. Y. States.*

"Who could believe," exclaims the New York American, speaking of the above, "(and yet we learn such is the fact,) that this editorial flourish, which has gone the rounds of the papers—this Ruined Tower—this relic of antiquity—this druidical temple—the castle of Philip—a theme for the pen of the poet or novelist—is neither more nor less than an *Old Windmill?*"

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1823.

Extract to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, from a correspondent in Ohio.

"I have examined with much interest and attention the report of *Mr. Geddes*, the engineer employed to explore and survey the various routes for a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, and on such examination, two points appear to me to be well settled:

"1. That the Sandusky and Scioto Valley, it being nearly central through the state, passing by Columbus and Chillicothe, two principal towns, presents a route for a state canal, more interesting to the state than either of the others.

"2. That the route by the sources of the Mahoning and Grand River, it being the eastern one, is much the shortest that can possibly be found, between the Lake and the Ohio River;—that it will require less lockage than any other;—that the construction of *feeders* will be less expensive than the feeders on the other routes;—and that the canal can be constructed at a much less expense than either of the others.

"It is generally believed that the state will adopt the central route, as it is called, which is 307 miles in length, believing that this is more interesting to the state than any others—whether this is a correct opinion or not I cannot say, nor, with the object I have in view, is it at all important, so long as it appears the state will not construct a canal on the eastern route, for reasons which must be apparent to all acquainted with the route.

"In proceeding from the Lake southwardly, this route crosses the state line in the county of Trumbull into Pennsylvania, and must thence keep the Valley of the Big Beaver to the Ohio River. I do not know the exact length of this canal route in the state of Ohio, but believe it cannot vary much from 60 miles from the Lake to the state line, and from thence something less than 40 miles through Pennsylvania to the Ohio, making the whole length from Lake Erie to the Ohio River about 100 miles, which is something less than one half the length of the Sandusky and Scioto route.

"By the summit elevation on this route, it appears, that the lockage will be a trifle more than half the lockage on the central route, and yet the necessary feeders will be made on this route for much less than half the sum which they will cost on the central; so that I do no injustice to either of the other routes by saying, that a canal can be constructed, and in every respect completed on the Mahoning and Grand River route, for considerably less than one half the sum which either of the other routes would cost.

"This canal, I repeat it, less than one half the length of the others, will cost less than one half as much to make it, will pass through a good country, and will be, to say the least, equally interesting with the others. In one essential point superior to either; I allude to its immediate connexion with Pittsburgh, by reason whereof it must pay better dividends on stock.

"Strong impressions are entertained, that the eastern route will be the one on which the canal will eventually be constructed:—if so, it must be made by two incorporated companies;—one in Ohio from the Lake to the line of the state, where it must cross; and the other in Pennsylvania, from the state line to the Ohio;—and I should think it advisable to extend it from the Beaver directly to the city of Pittsburgh, along the north side of the river. A canal from Pittsburgh on this route to the lake, would be about 125 or 130 miles in length, and if constructed 32 feet wide at the top water line, with three feet water in depth, it might be made for a sum altogether within the means of the moneyed capitalists in the city of Pittsburgh, and the enterprising citizens on the route.

"This canal would open an eligible passage between Pittsburgh and all the upper lakes, and would to a great extent, secure to her the trade from the whole country bordering on the canal: indeed Pittsburgh must have more interest in accomplishing this canal, than any other which can ever be made, for by it she will not only secure forever the trade of the country, but will be furnished with a very great facility of transporting her manufactures, for a great distance into the northwesterly part of our settlements.

"Union of action between the enterprizing inhabitants of Ohio & Pennsylvania, will, in the *first place*, obtain liberal acts of incorporation in each state:—this effected, and in the *second place*, union of effort will secure the subscription of stock in both, which by consent of both corporations can be united as a common stock; $500,000 of which should be taken in Pennsylvania and the remainder, $250,000, in the state of Ohio — These charters should authorize such a *toll on boats*, and such *transit duties on every thing transported on the canal*, to be established from time to time by the canal commissioners, as to make 12 per cent annual dividend on the stock of the corporation.

"Such an arrangement would secure to the city of Pittsburgh more benefits by far, than any other similar one ever can;—for it has now the navigation of the Allegheny and French Creek, such as it is, nothing however to what a canal would be;—this canal would carry directly to her market, much produce, &c. which otherwise would never reach it:—so too, the country will be increased in value, more than one third of its present worth, for a great distance on each side of the canal. Should Ohio construct her canal on the central route, and should this eastern canal be also made, on the Lake shore they must be about 110 miles from each other, and on the Ohio above three hundred miles distant. The plan of constructing the eastern canal now suggested, is a very feasible and practicable one. If suitable efforts be made to bring into action the talents, enterprize and funds of the city of Pittsburgh, and of the country through which it must pass, this great work will be *done*, and I trust *well done*."

Russia and the United States.

VERY IMPORTANT.—Capt. Sandwich arrived at New Bedford, from the Sandwich Islands, informs that the brig Pearl, Stevens of Boston, arrived there five days before he sailed, from the N W. Coast, having been ordered off by the Russian officer commanding at Nootka Sound.—After leaving the port the Pearl was boarded by the Russian ship Apollo, and documents were presented to Capt. S. declaring the Russian claim to exclusive jurisdiction to extend to lat 51 N. on the N. W. Coast of America, northward to Beahring's Straits, and thence to lat. 47, 50. N. of the coast of Japan!! and that all vessels of whatever nation, caught within 100 Italian miles even of those extensive limits, (except in cases of actual distress) will be subject to confiscation—*National vessels not excepted.* The Apollo was about to despatch vessels, and also to proceed down the coast for the purpose of ordering all vessels off. Two other large Russian frigates are on their way to the coast.

☞ The above article is interesting as affording proof of the intention of the Russian Government to execute the famous Ukase which was the subject of so much sharp discussion between our government and the late Russian Minister at Washington, and which it was supposed had satisfied the Russian Government of the injustice and unsoundness of its claim. Accounts from Europe have often mentioned, that Russian ships had sailed for the N. W. Coast to carry into execution that arbitrary edict, but we believe the above is the first information received of its actual execution by a Russian force.—*Boston Gaz.*

Correspondence.

The Baltimore Morning Chronicle publishes which took place between Commodore Porter and the Governor of Porto Rico. We copy from the Baltimore Morning Chronicle the following analysis of a part of that correspondence, and, from the Inquirer, the letter of Commodore Porter which relates particularly to the dasterdly attack on the vessel commanded by Lieut. Cocke, and the lamented death of that young officer.

Analysis of the correspondence between Commodore Porter and the Governor of Porto Rico.

Capt. Porter writes to the Governor, March 4th, for a descriptive list of vessels legally commissioned to cruise, with a set of blank forms of the necessary papers; he likewise inquires how far his Excellency has been instructed by the Spanish government, to interrupt the trade of the United States with Mexico, or with the Columbian Republic. On the 5th of the same month. Com. Porter addresses another letter to the Governor, stating, that the captain of the Grey Hound, who bore the first letter, was instructed to wait two days for an answer—that he afterwards sent the Fox to ascertain the cause of the delay of the other schooner, which was fired at six times from the battery—he declares, that if these vessels are detained, their officers have received his orders to abandon their vessels, and leave the Island. On the 6th of March, the Governor answers, explaining the circumstances attending the death of Lieut Cocke; that he was thrice warned by the discharge of cannon, with blank cartridges not to enter: he states, that one naval expedition sailed from the United States' ports, commanded by Dacoudray Holstein, and went into the port of St. Bartholomews; that it was reported another expedition with the same hostile intent, was to have been fitted out; that the schooner fired at, refused to receive the pilots on board; that when the American officers came on shore, they presented no credentials from Capt. P. The Governor states, that he was at that time absent; that the officer commandant, sent an officer, to make known his determination not to suffer the American squadron to enter, until the Governor's arrival; that the officer still attempted to enter, when the cannon was fired that put an end to his existence.

Another letter from the Governor to Captain Porter, dated 6th March, partially complies with the requests of Captain Porter's former letter; he forwards him a nominal list of the licensed vessels engaged in cruising, which he states is not complete; that he can furnish him with no blanks because they are sent on from Spain with the King's signature affixed, which are only filled up at Porto Rico, with the names of the Captains. He states in answer to the other point, that the blockade established on all the ports and harbors of Venezuela, has been raised, and he thinks that the commerce of the United States is open with Mexico, as well as Venezuela, and free with the exception of articles of war. Another letter from the Governor dated March 7, offers Capt. Porter condolence on the death of his officer.

The following is Commodore Porter's reply:

To his Excellency Captain General of Porto Rico.

U. S. ship Peacock, March 11, 1823.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several favors of the 6th and 7th of this month.

That which is in reply to the letter I had the honor to address to you on the 4th is perfectly satisfactory in all its details, and the promptness with which you have been pleased to attend to it, as well as its contents, will no doubt be highly gratifying to the government of the United States.

I know not how to touch on the melancholy subject of your other letters without giving vent to some of those feelings which operate at this moment on my mind. I shall endeavor however to treat it coolly and dispassionately, and hope by a few facts to convince your excellency, that there was not the shadow of an excuse for interdicting the entrance of my squadron into the harbor of St. Johns: That nothing can justify the order issued by your second in command, to fire upon any of the vessels composing it, and that the act of firing was, to say the least of it, an act of the most unpardonable cruelty and barbarity.

It is painful to me to see that your Excellency has labored to justify the act; and to throw the blame on the commander of one of the United States vessels then in port. A statement in the Echo of the 8th, drawn by the same hand that penned your letter to me is given to the public with the same object in view.—Your excellency may have reasoned yourself into a belief of the correctness of the inferences you have in both cases drawn from the information given you, or both may have been considered as necessary and proper to prevent excitement; but I must be excused for saying to your excellency that the charge is only an aggravation to the outrage which has already been committed. It was not the duty of that officer to move at the beck and call of the king's lieutenant, or to leave the duty unexecuted which I had sent him to perform, to communicate to me the hostile intentions of a subaltern, which, had they been fully explained to him, he never could have believed he would have dared to carry into effect; but they never were explained, and no such conversation took place between the king's lieutenant and the American officer, as is related by your excellency. Your excellency has been misinformed on the subject, and had it been the duty of the American officer to have communicated to me the intention to prevent my coming into port, it would have been impracticable for him to have executed it, as the sea raged with such violence at the time, that no vessel or boat could possibly have left the harbor.

It is not magnanimous in your excellency to resort to such means to excuse the bad conduct of those under your command.

The officer you would implicate was the bearer of a despatch from me to your excellency, apprising you of the benevolent intentions of my government in fitting out the squadron I have the honor to command.

He had been two days in your port, and was possessed of a copy of my letter to you, which had been seen by your second in command at the moment of his presenting himself to him, which was on the day of his arrival. And if any doubts existed as to his character, or the character of the vessel under his command, being in the power of the authorities of Porto Rico, they could easily have satisfied themselves.

But he had been received and treated as an American officer, and it is only to endeavor to [illegible] a part of Florida ceded to them.

[illegible] the number of the attacking [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1823.

Extract to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, from a correspondent in Ohio.

"I have examined with much interest and attention the report of *Mr. Geddes*, the engineer employed to explore and survey the various routes for a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, and on such examination, two points appear to me to be well settled:

"1. That the Sandusky and Scioto Valley, it being nearly central through the state, passing by Columbus and Chillicothe, two principal towns, presents a route for a state canal, more interesting to the state than either of the others.

"2. That the route by the sources of the Mahoning and Grand River, it being the eastern one, is much the shortest that can possibly be found, between the Lake and the Ohio River;—that it will require less lockage than any other;—that the construction of *feeders* will be less expensive than the feeders on the other routes;—and that the canal can be constructed at a much less expense than either of the others.

"It is generally believed that the state will adopt the central route, as it is called, which is 207 miles in length, believing that this is more interesting to the state than any other:—whether this is a correct opinion or not I cannot say, nor with the object I have in view, is it at all important, so long as it appears the state will not construct a canal on the eastern route, for reasons which must be apparent to all acquainted with the route.

"In proceeding from the Lake southwardly, this route crosses the state line in the county of Trumbull into Pennsylvania, and must thence keep the Valley of the Big Beaver to the Ohio River. I do not know the exact length of this canal route in the state of Ohio, but believe it cannot vary much from 60 miles from the Lake to the state line, and from thence something less than 40 miles through Pennsylvania to the Ohio, making the whole length from Lake Erie to the Ohio River about 100 miles, which is something less than one half the length of the Sandusky and Scioto route.

"By the summit elevation on this route, it appears, that the lockage will be a trifle more than half the lockage on the central route, and yet the necessary feeders will be made on this route for much less than half the sum which they will cost on the central; so that I do no injustice to either of the other routes by saying, that a canal can be constructed, and in every respect completed on the Mahoning and Grand River route, for considerably less than one half the sum which either of the other routes would cost.

"This canal, I repeat it, less than one half the length of the others, will cost less than one half as much to make it, will pass through a good country, and will be, to say the least, equally interesting with the others. In one essential point superior to either; I allude to its immediate connexion with Pittsburgh, by reason whereof it must pay better dividends on stock.

"Strong impressions are entertained, that the eastern route will be the one on which the canal will eventually be constructed:—if so, it must be made by two incorporated companies;—one in Ohio from the Lake to the line of the state, where it must cross; and the other in Pennsylvania, from the state line to the Ohio;—and I should think it advisable to extend it from the Beaver directly to the city of Pittsburgh, along the north side of the river. A canal from Pittsburgh on this route to the lake, would be about 125 or 130 miles in length, and if constructed 32 feet wide at the top water line, with three feet water in depth, it might be made for a sum altogether within the means of the moneyed capitalists in the city of Pittsburgh, and the enterprising citizens on the route.

"This canal would open an eligible passage between Pittsburgh and all the upper lakes, and would to a great extent, secure to her the trade from the whole country bordering on the canal: indeed Pittsburgh must have more interest in accomplishing this canal, than any other which can ever be made, for by it she will not only secure forever the trade of the country, but will be furnished with a very great facility of transporting her manufactures, for a great distance into the northwesterly part of our settlements.

"Union of action between the enterprizing inhabitants of Ohio & Pennsylvania, will, in the *first place*, obtain liberal acts of incorporation in each state:—this effected, and in the *second place*, union of effort will secure the subscription of stock in both, which by consent of both corporations can be united as a common stock; —$500,000 of which should be taken in Pennsylvania and the remainder, $250,000, in the state of Ohio —These charters should authorize such a *toll on boats*, and such *transit duties on every thing transported on the canal*, to be established from time to time by the canal commissioners, as to make 12 per cent annual dividend on the stock of the corporation.

"Such an arrangement would secure to the city of Pittsburgh more benefits by far, than any other similar one ever can;—for it has now the navigation of the Allegheny and French Creek, such as it is, nothing however to what a canal would be;—this canal would carry directly to her market, much produce, &c. which otherwise would never reach it:—so too, the country will be increased in value, more than one third of its present worth, for a great distance on each side of the canal. Should Ohio construct her canal on the central route, and should this eastern canal be also made, on the Lake shore they must be about 110 miles from each other, and on the Ohio above three hundred miles distant. The plan of constructing the eastern canal now suggested, is a very feasible and practicable one. If suitable efforts be made to bring into action the talents, enterprize and funds of the city of Pittsburgh, and of the country through which it must pass, this great work will be *done*, and I trust *well done*."

Russia and the United States.

VERY IMPORTANT.—Capt. Sandwich arrived at New Bedford, from the Sandwich Islands, informs that the brig Pearl, Stevens of Boston, arrived there five days before he sailed, from the N. W. Coast, having been ordered off by the Russian officer commanding at Nootka Sound.—After leaving the port the Pearl was boarded by the Russian ship Apollo, and documents were presented to Capt. S. declaring the Russian claim to exclusive jurisdiction to extend to lat 51 N. on the N. W. Coast of America, northward to Beahring's Straits, and thence to lat. 47, 50. N. of the coast of Japan!! and that all vessels of whatever nation, caught within 100 Italian miles even of those extensive limits, (except in cases of actual distress) will be subject to confiscation—*National vessels not excepted.* The Apollo was about to despatch vessels, and also to proceed down the coast for the purpose of ordering all vessels off. Two other large Russian frigates are on their way to the coast.

☞ The above article is interesting as affording proof of the intention of the Russian Government to execute the famous Ukase which was the subject of so much sharp discussion between our government and the late Russian Minister at Washington; and which it was supposed had satisfied the Russian Government of the injustice and unsoundness of its claim. Accounts from Europe have often mentioned, that Russian ships had sailed for the N. W. Coast to carry into execution that arbitrary edict, but we believe the above is the first information received of its actual execution by a Russian force.—*Boston Cent.*

Correspondence.

The Richmond Enquirer contains a correspondence which took place between Com. Porter and the Governor of Porto Rico. We copy from the Baltimore Morning Chronicle the following analysis of a part of that correspondence, and, from the Enquirer, the letter of Commodore Porter which relates particularly to the dastardly attack on the vessel commanded by Lieut. Cocke, and the lamented death of that young officer.

Analysis of the correspondence between Commodore Porter and the Governor of Porto Rico.

Capt. Porter writes to the Governor, March 4th, for a descriptive list of vessels legally commissioned to cruise, with a set of blank forms of the necessary papers; he likewise inquires how far his Excellency has been instructed by the Spanish government, to interrupt the trade of the United States with Mexico, or with the Colombian Republic. On the 8th of the same month. Com. Porter addresses another letter to the Governor, stating, that the captain of the Grey Hound, who bore the first letter, was instructed to wait two days for an answer—that he afterwards sent the Fox to ascertain the cause of the delay of the other schooner, which was fired at six times from the battery—he declares, that if these vessels are detained, their officers have received his orders to abandon their vessels, and leave the Island. On the 6th of March, the Governor answers, explaining the circumstances attending the death of Lieut Cocke; that he was thrice warned by the discharge of cannon, with blank cartridges not to enter: he states, that one naval expedition sailed from the United States' ports, commanded by Dacoudray Holstein, and went into the port of St. Bartholomews; that it was reported another expedition with the same hostile intent, was to have been fitted out; that the schooner fired at, refused to receive the pilots on board; that when the American officers came on shore, they presented no credentials from Capt. P. The Governor states, that he was at that time absent; that the officer commandant, sent an officer, to make known his determination not to suffer the American squadron to enter until the Governor's arrival; that the officer still attempted to enter, when the cannon was fired that put an end to his existence.

Another letter from the Governor to Captain Porter, dated 6th March, partially complies with the requests of Captain Porter's former letter; he forwards him a nominal list of the licensed vessels engaged in cruising, which he states is not complete; that he can furnish him with no blanks because they are sent on from Spain with the King's signature affixed, which are only filled up at Porto Rico with the names of the Captains. He states in answer to the other point, that the blockade established on all the ports and harbors of Venezuela, has been raised, and he thinks that the commerce of the United States is open with Mexico, as well as Venezuela, and free with the exception of articles of war. Another letter from the Governor dated March 7, offers Capt. Porter condolence on the death of his officer

The following is Commodore Porter's reply:

To his Excellency Captain General of Porto Rico

U. S. ship Peacock, March 11, 1823.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several favors of the 6th and 7th of this month.

That which is in reply to the letter I had the honor to address to you on the 4th is perfectly satisfactory in all its details, and the promptness with which you have been pleased to attend to it, as well as its contents, will no doubt be highly gratifying to the government of the United States.

I know not how to touch on the melancholy subject of your other letters without giving vent to some of those feelings which operate at this moment on my mind. I shall endeavor however to treat it coolly and dispassionately, and hope by a few facts to convince your excellency, that there was not the shadow of an excuse for interdicting the entrance of my squadron into the harbor of St. Johns: That nothing can justify the order issued by your second in command, to fire upon any of the vessels composing it, and that the act of firing was, to say the least of it, an act of the most unpardonable cruelty and barbarity.

It is painful to me to see that your Excellency has labored to justify the act; and to throw the blame on the commander of one of the United States vessels then in port. A statement in the Echo of the 8th, drawn by the same hand that penned your letter to me is given to the public with the same object in view.—Your excellency may have reasoned yourself into a belief of the correctness of the inferences you have in both cases drawn from the information given you, or both may have been considered as necessary and proper to prevent excitement; but I must be excused for saying to your excellency that the charge is only an aggravation to the outrage which has already been committed. It was not the duty of that officer to move at the beck and call of the king's lieutenant, or to leave the duty unexecuted which I had sent him to perform, to communicate to me the hostile intentions of a subaltern, which, had they been fully explained to him, he never could have believed he would have dared to carry into effect; but they never were explained, and no such conversation took place between the king's lieutenant and the American officer, as is related by your excellency. Your excellency has been misinformed on the subject, and had it been the duty of the American officer to have communicated to me the intention to prevent my coming into port, it would have been impracticable for him to have executed it, as the sea raged with such violence at the time, that no vessel or boat could possibly have left the harbor.

It is not magnanimous in your excellency to resort to such means to excuse the bad conduct of those under your command.

The officer you would implicate was the bearer of a despatch from me to your excellency, apprising you of the benevolent intentions of my government in fitting out the squadron I have the honor to command.

He had been two days in your port, and was possessed of a copy of my letter to you, which had been seen by your second in command at the moment of his presenting himself to him, which was on the day of his arrival. And if any doubts existed as to his character, or the character of the vessel under his command, being in the power of the authorities of Porto Rico, they could easily have satisfied themselves.

But he had been received and treated as an American officer, and it is only to endeavor to palliate, or excuse the conduct of the offending individual, that your excellency has sought for facts which would not, if have been brought into notice, but for the lamentable circumstance which gave rise to these painful remarks.

He informed your second of the character of my squadron; a British squadron was then lying in the port which knew me, and there cannot be a doubt but communicated intelligence of my intentions to visit Porto Rico.

The sloop of war on board which my pendant was flying, with some small vessels of my squadron, were lying in full view of the Castle with their colors hoisted; the schooner which was fired into was standing directly into port in open day; she could not have escaped after the first shot was fired, or have given up her intentions of going into St. Johns, had she been so disposed, or had she understood what was intended by the firing. But let me ask your excellency, who for an instant could have supposed that a small schooner of scarcely forty tons burthen, mounting only three guns, with a complement of twenty-five officers and men would have occasioned any alarm to the city of St. Johns, surrounded as it is by fortresses rendered impregnable as nature and the art of man can make them? Was it not more natural to believe that the firing was intended to compel her approach? and even if the intention was not complied with ought not her feeble condition to have claimed from those in your fortress some mercy? But no! the vessel after the death of her lamented commander, was compelled to anchor between the forts, where a tremendous sea was running which jeopardised the lives of every one on board, to send the small boat on shore, where the young midshipman who commanded her, was insulted by having a gun pointed into the boat, and threatened with destruction if he attempted to move from his position; he was then taken as a criminal and placed under guard.

These are facts, your excellency, and incontrovertible ones. Let me ask your excellency what better proofs you have of the character of my squadron now than was produced on the first day of the arrival of the officer you wish to implicate! What further examination has been made, that the authority of Porto Rico are better satisfied of our being Americans now, than they were before? None.

I repeat it that the character of my squadron was well known in St. Johns; even in this obscure place I found American newspapers containing all the details respecting it, and at St. Thomas's I saw a person direct from St. Johns, who informed me that its equipment and object was well known there. There has in fact been a degree of publicity given to the expedition, and interest felt in it, that have been rarely qualled.

The whole of the civilized world was interested in its success—It is in vain then to say, that we were taken for lawless invaders, and it is unjust to endeavor to stain the character of my country by a charge of frequency of hostile expeditions against the Spanish possessions, or offer them as an excuse for the conduct of the offender. Bad men escape sometimes the vigilance of the most rigid authorities, and no government deserves reproach when it does its utmost to detect and bring them to punishment.

I find your coast lined with troops since my arrival here. I find reinforcements daily coming in, as I am informed by your order to protect the inhabitants from my resentment. I have found every precaution taken to keep me in profound ignorance of the lamentable occurrence; but these things were all in vain. I saw the insult offered to the flag of my country—I have satisfied your military commanders that their force is despicable when compared to that at my disposal, and I have convinced the inhabitants, that although they are at my mercy, they will not be made answerable for the offences of an individual.

It is not then becoming the character of your excellency to resort to subterfuge in order to divert the odium of the act from one officer to attach blame to another.

I will further ask, why a rigor should be exercised towards vessels bearing the American flag, that was not extended to the British squadron or to the French frigate, which arrived subsequent to the attack on lieut. com'dt. Cocke? In the one case there was only a small schooner to fire at, in the other there were vessels of force.

Had he fallen in battle and by the hand of a declared enemy, we should have been reconciled to his fate by the proud satisfaction that he died in the performance of his duty to his country, but to be thus cruelly torn from us, and by the hand of a dastard, whose aim was the more sure from his confidence in his own safety, and the defenceless condition of his object, admits of no consolation.

Your excellency in conversation with the officer you wish to implicate, adverted to the affair of the Panchita as some palliation for the offence, and there is too much reason to apprehend that the officer who gave the order to prevent the entrance of my squadron, as well as those who executed it, thought this a fair opportunity to retaliate. Otherwise, why heat shot in the furnaces to destroy my squadron? Why open two batteries on the schooner, and why fire round shot and langrage, while the lamented victim was hailing the fort, and why the remark of the man who pointed the gun that the shot was intended to avenge the Panchita?

Your excellency will recollect that in the case of the Panchita, there was an equality of force.—Such an occurrence would not have taken place had there been as great a disparity as in the present instance. The cases are not therefore parellel, and if the satisfaction of retaliation was sought for, the offenders have failed in their object: it is yet to be obtained.

I shall leave the Island to-morrow morning with a heavy heart, and shall without delay communicate to my government the melancholy result of my visit here, which was intended for the benefit of the civilized world in general.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient humble servant.

[Signed] D. PORTER.

Indian Hostility.

Fort Hawkins, (Geo.) March 31.—Littleberry Covenah of Burke County, Georgia, passed through this place a few days ago on his return from Florida, in company with another gentleman, and relates that on the 27th ultimo they were stopped by a Seminole Chief, at an Indian town, about 50 miles from St Marks, and detained until the 28th. About 12 o'clock at night they made their escape with an Indian pilot, who informed them it was rather troublesome times there for white people. About 1 o'clock, P. M on the 1st March they found two men with their throats recently cut—one bleeding when they found him. On going to a group of Indians, at a short distance, they saw one tied, and in custody of a Chief, who said he had committed the murder, and should be carried to St. Marks and given up. The travellers petitioned for leave to kill him, but the chief would not grant it. The cause of this mischievous conduct was understood to be, that *they wanted a part of Florida ceded to them.*

Law of Pennsylvania.

An act relative to Turnpike Road and Bridge Companies.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That so much of the several acts of assembly of this commonwealth, for the incorporation of turnpike and bridge companies, as required a certain sum to be paid by subscribers of stock to the attending commissioner or commissioners, previous to, or at the time of subscribing, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same relates to turnpike and bridge companies already incorporated, or subscriptions already taken; and that the respective companies shall have the same legal remedy for the recovery of the amount of subscriptions to their companies, as if such provision, requiring the payment of a certain sum for each share of stock subscribed, had not been required in the act aforesaid, and that the validity of the charter of incorporation of the said companies shall not be affected by the non-payment of such certain sum, at or before the time of subscription; *Provided*, That no stockholder in any turnpike road or bridge company shall be entitled to vote at any election for officers of such company, who has not paid up such shares or proportions of his subscription as may have been called for by the proper officers of such company

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases when money has been drawn from the treasury on the faith of the subscriptions having been *bona fide* made, it shall be the duty of such companies, who have thus obtained money from the state, to proceed immediately to collect as far as practicable from its stockholders, respectively, such sum or sums as ought in good faith to have been paid by them, respectively, at the time of subscription together with such sum or sums as ought to have been paid by the stockholders, respectively, in proportion to the amount paid by the state to such turnpike road company; which sum of money, when so collected, shall be considered after the payment of the debts of such company, as a surplus fund to be divided by the said company or companies, between the state and the other stockholders, in proportion to the amount actually paid by the state and those stockholders, respectively.

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the president of each turnpike road company within this commonwealth in which the state holds stock, to make on oath or affirmation, on or before the second Monday in December next, a detailed report to the Auditor General, showing the situation of the company of which he is President on the first Monday of said month, or as near that time as is practicable: And in said report shall be particularly stated the cost of the road made or making by said company, the amount of individual subscriptions, by persons deemed solvent, to the stock of said company; the amount paid by individual subscribers; the amount paid by the state, the debt due by the company; the tolls received in the preceding year, and the disposition of the same, and the amount of expenditures for repairs, &c. in the same year: And it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to transmit to the president of each turnpike road company in which the state holds stock a copy of this law.

Approved—April the 1st, 1823.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

Foreign.

From Philadelphia and New-York papers.

Capt. Sabine who was recently at New York, and accompanied Capt. Parry, as astronomer, in his voyage to Melville Island, is to proceed directly to Spitzbergen, for the purpose of making observations to determine the true figure of the earth, similar to those he has already made on the coast of Africa, the West Indies, and America. The Griper gun brig is fitting out at Deptford, for the conveyance of Capt Sabine.

Cork papers of March 6th, give details from which it appears that the followers of General Rock, are not yet disposed to give up the contest.

The intelligence from Bayonne; which is to the 2d of March, is decidedly warlike. The army collecting in the Lower Pyrenees is estimated at 35,000 men:—the artillery at 160 light, and 24 heavy guns,—the number of wagons is 500. The army of the Faith, in Navarre, the 3 provinces and Arragon, amounted to 15,000 men, to which must be added an equal number enrolled in the provinces, who wait only for arms and ammunition. O'Donnel is to command in Navarre. 12,000 muskets, 12 pieces of artillery, and a pretty large sum of money have been placed at the disposal of O'Donnel and Queseda.

Gibraltar papers to the 19th of March contain no later dates from Madrid than those received before, but state that on the 3d the King made choice of the city of Seville as the place to which the government should be removed, and ordered that every disposition should be made, both on the road and in that city, for the removal and the reception of his Majesty and the Cortes. "The plate and other valuables of the churches and convents of the provinces were also to be removed to places of safety.

"A Spanish squadron, consisting of the 64 gun ship Asia, the frigate Casilda, the corvette Arethusa, and the Aquiles brig of war, is to cruise in the Mediterranean, under the command of Rear Admiral Vacarro."

The last accounts from Constantinople state that the Greeks have had the hardihood to come with their vessels of war and fire ships into the canal, where they have made some valuable prizes; and that no Turkish ships dare to appear outside of the Straits. The repairs of such as were injured in the last expedition go on very slowly, while the Greeks are making great preparations in all the ports of the Archipelago.—The communication between Constantinople and Smyrna has been almost cut off; so that it is intended to resort to land transportation, notwithstanding the difficulty of the roads. It is suspected that the Viceroy of Egypt is about to take side with the Greeks.

The Tuscan Consul at Mogadore has lately informed his government that the Emperor of Morocco has opened the port of Mazayan to all nations in amicable relations with him. Mazayan is a walled town 90 miles north of Mogadore, with a good port defended by a mole, and situated in the province of Duguela, one of the most fertile in the Empire.

From the Cork Advertiser, March 6.

IRELAND WHITEBOYISM.

On Tuesday night a dairy-house on the lands of Walshestown, the property of John Wrixon, Esq of Bahydania, was maliciously set on fire and consumed.—The house and land annexed to it, had been lately surrendered to Mr. Wrixon, by a tenant who was either unable or unwilling to pay his rent, and another was just on the eve of entering into possession.

On Monday night a person named Gwynn, was attacked near Two-pot house, in the neighborhood of Mallow, and so dreadfully beaten that his life is despaired of This unfortunate man is a Protestant, and supposed to have given information against some of the insurgents.

On the same night contributions were levied on almost all the farmers who reside near Two-pot-house.

Within the last week, Mr. Poott, who resided in a house on the lands of Ballydaniel, which had recently been surrendered to him by a tenant, received a visit from some of the followers of Captain Rock, who compelled him to swear that he would not remove any of the tenants from a large farm of his, unless by their own consent.

"*Doneraile, March 5.*—"Last night a number of armed Whiteboys visited Mr Nagle's house of Brerogne, near Buttevant, and set fire to the out offices, viz: a stable containing a large quantity of potatoes, a barn, containing forty bags of wheat, threshed, three stacks of oats, one large rick of hay, and a large stack of turf, the entire of which was consumed, save a small quantity of wheat which was saved by the military and police from Buttevant. Sir Hugh Gough was on the spot, and W. G. Crofts, Esq. late high sheriff, with a party of military from Chu chow, also attended, but too late to be of any service."

We understand that this individual was attacked in consequence of his having offered for some land in the neighborhood of Liscarroll.

On the night of the 27th of February, a house, the property of William Flynn, within a mile of Kildorrey, was set on fire by a party of miscreants, and entirely consumed—fortunately the house was uninhabited.

Saturday night, the 1st inst. a party of armed insurgents visited the house of Patrick Ryan, at Milebush, between Doneraile and Mallow, and served him with a notice, signed *General Rock*, by the Grace of God, threatening to destroy his property and hough his cattle, if he persisted in holding some land he has lately taken. Several notices of the same description, were posted in this neighborhood the same night.

Alderman Binns certainly throws a somerset with admirable ease and dexterity, and upon whom he has supported, and supports when he has opposed, with matchless alacrity. Those who were in his estimation, excellent democrats in 1817, were *rank corruptionists* in 1823; these rank corruptionists of 1820, are again excellent democrats again. He held Governor Hiester's revolutionary services, public standing and talents in mortal contempt in 1817, but since they had become objects of his veneration, and Mr. Shulze, whom he classed among the Federalists in 1820, has, by the year 1823, learned to stand among the Alderman's firm and unyielding democrats. And what is not less wonderful, the ghost of *Federalism*, which has lain in the Dead Sea for three years, breaks the surface in this present month of April, and comes forth to the great terror and dismay of Alderman John Binns.—*Har. Chron.*

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		**New York.**	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par	City banks,	par
Philad. Banks,	do	Troy and Albany Bks.	
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do	Mohawk bk. at Schen.	
Easton	do	Newburgh,	1
Germantown,	do	Orange County,	do
Montgomery Co.	do	Catskill,	do
Chester, w. Chester	do	Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do	Middle District,	do
Harrisburgh,	do	Auburn,	do
Bucks County	do	Geneva,	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.	Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Brownsville,	1	Chenango,	2
Northampton,	do	Utica bank & Branches	2
N. Hope Bridge Co.		Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Swatara,	1	Do. at Canandaigua,	2
York bank,	do	Plattsburgh,	4
Chambersburgh,	do	**Maryland.**	
Greensburgh,	1	Baltimore City banks,	par
Gettysburgh,	1	City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
Susq. Bridge Co.	do	George's County,	2
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2	Annapolis and Branches at Easton,	1½
F. Bk. of Reading,	1	Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Beaver,	4	Westminster,	do
Meadville	37½	Hagerstown,	do
Washington,	35	Williamsport,	do
Milton,	20	**New Jersey.**	
Huntingdon,	12½	State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Centre,	do	Trenton bank,	do
Ohio.		N. Brunswick bank	2 dis.
Bank of Steubenvl.	1	State bank at Trenton,	do
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do	Mount Holly,	1
Mount Pleasant,	do	Camden,	do
western Reserve,	2	Cumberland,	1½ dis.
St. Clairsville,	2	Newark Insurance,	no
Bank of Chilicothe,	2	State bk. at Morris,	do
Lancaster,	2	Ditto at Elizabethtown,	do
Marietta,	2	Sussex,	do
Columbus,	2	Patterson bank	1
Zanesville Canal,	50	**Delaware.**	
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20	Bank of Delaware,	par
Portsmouth,	12½	Wilmington & Brandywine	do
Dayton,	10	Com. Bank Del.	do
Hamilton,	50	Farm. Bank Del.	do
Canton,	8	Bran. at New Castle,	do
New Lisbon,	50	Do. at Wilmington,	do
Xenia,	20	Do. at Georgetown,	do
Kentucky.		**Dist. Columbia.**	
State Bk. & Bran.	65	Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1½
Maysville,	2	Union bk. Alexand.	do
Indiana.		Bank of Potomack,	do
State Bank at Vin.		Do. Alexandria,	do
Branch at Brookvl.		Farmers'bk. Alexan.	do
Do. at Corydon,		Georgetown I. & F. Company,	do
Do. at Vevay,		**Virginia.**	
F. & M. bk. Madison	12½	Richmond & Branches,	1½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50	Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Illinois.		Morgantown and South Branch,	
Bank of Illinois		N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	
Missouri.		Charlestown	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis		**Georgia.**	
Tennessee.		State banks, generally, $5 and up.	
State bk. and Bran.	50	**Connecticut.**	
Nashville bank,	do	Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
Michigan Ter.		N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15	Bridgeport,	2 dis.
N. Carolina.		Middletown bank	2
State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	8½	Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Newbern, $5 & up	do	Derby bank,	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do	**Massachusets.**	
S. Carolina.		Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Charleston 5 & up.	4½	Springfield,	2 dis.
Rhode-Island.		Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Providence banks,	3	Salem,	do
Washington bank at Westerly,	3	Worcester,	do
Phœnix bank at do.	3	Other Massachusetts notes,	do
New England Commercial bank			
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4		
Vermont.			
Burlington,			
N. Hampshire.			
Generally			

"Dickinson's Five Points."

THIS work is just published, and for sale at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.—Price 62½ Cents.

Subscribers are requested to call for their books.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1823.

The Hon. *Henry Clay* arrived in this city on Monday evening last, and on Tuesday morning departed for Louisville in the Steam Boat Pennsylvania. Anxious to reach home before the commencement of the court in his district, he declined an invitation to a public Dinner at Col. Ramsay's Hotel.

The friends of Mr. Adams's nomination to the Presidency are to hold a meeting at Kittanning to-morrow.

A writer in the Steubenville Herald proposes the Hon. *Thomas Worthington*, of Ohio, as a candidate for Vice President of the U. States.

Messrs. Marks, Herrington and Forster, are the commissioners appointed in the act authorizing the survey of the canal route from Erie to Waterford.

A *Pelican* was killed at the mouth of Grand River, on the shore of Lake Erie, about ten days since. It is not quite so large as that taken about the same time by Mr. Sheldon of this city. It is probable these strange visitors to our waters have been driven out of their latitude by the late equinoxial storm—or possibly the late cold winter in the south west has induced them to look for a warmer climate in the north-east.

Gambling. The Louisiana Legislature have enacted a law authorizing ten gambling houses in New-Orleans, each to pay $5000 for a license!

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On the 23d inst. the body of a drowned man was found afloat in the Ohio, near Bridgeport, Belmont county O. And on the same day, another was found in the water at the head of Smoky Island nearly opposite this city

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The mails between New York and Albany are carried by the North River Steam Boat Company.

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A junk bottle was picked up in the bay, near Boston, which contained a letter signed "Charles M Fadden, native of Ireland." The writer states that the brig Euphrates, in which he was, was taken by the pirates, near Cuba, the mate put to death and crew barbarously treated. He, confined below, wrote the letter to inform his friends what had become of him. He says "I never expect to see them again."

The loss of property and lives by the late fire at Canton is said to be much greater than the Chinese admitted in their account. Many hundred persons perished—between 9 and 10,000 houses burnt, valued at $15,000,000.

Of Napoleon's Memoirs, 5000 copies were sold in Paris in 2 days

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The British government it is said, have abandoned the project for a union of the Canadas. The Democratic Press says "Mr. Hume, a persevering, industrious, businessdoing member of the British House of Commons, has called the attention of that body to the expediency of declaring Canada independent."

Lord Castlereagh's being a defaulter to the British government, is most positively denied in the London Courier.

A letter from Jamaica states that an English fleet now in the West-Indies, is to take possession of Cuba—whether merely for the purpose of suppressing piracy time will show

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* Accidents by land and sea, of the past two unusually numerous.

William Smith, of Painesville, Ohio was drowned at Erie, 14th ult. The boat in which he was dashed against a pier of the bridge, and he was thrown into the water by the shock.

Three men digging under the bottom of a sloop, which the late gale had blown ashore near Lisbone, on the Delaware, were crushed to death by the vessel's suddenly rolling upon them.

Samuel Black a respectable old man, missed his way in attempting during a dark evening to cross the bridge over the Codorus, at York, Pa. and falling into the stream, was drowned.

Aaron Wheeler, Jr. of Madison, O. was drowned in Cuningham's Creek, on the 2d ult. while fishing. And about the same time Maj. Jonathan Horn, was drowned in Brush Creek, near Hillsborough, O. In attempting to drive his team across, his leader became unmanageable, and he was thrown.

CHARTERS.

According to the *patent* doctrine on charters there is nothing of the sanctity of contracts in them, and the legislature has the right and power to change or dissolve them whenever it may please, and that without any violation of the terms on the part of the corporation. Last winter the legislature chartered the Bank of Philadelphia, on condition that it subscribe $100,000 to the stock of a canal. Does there not appear to be a contract in this case?—The bank pays an equivalent The canal company is itself also chartered by the state; and in consequence of its being so, and of the condition in the bank charter, the people are subscribing very large sums of money to be invested in the canal. But according to the new theory, the legislature can make no contract with corporations or the people, consequently may repeal the charters of the Philadelphia Bank and of the canal in one day, and that after the principal part of the money has been laid out by the people and by the bank. but before the canal is quite completed. Thus the stockholders shall be robbed of their money, and the people of the use of a canal, the bank of its charter, and the state of its revenue—all because it suits *politicians* to say a legislature can make no *contract*, but may dissolve *charters*. If such be indeed the power of the legislature on this subject, it becomes individuals and companies to beware how they spend their time and their money on authority of legislative enactments.

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The Philadelphia Columbian Observer, and its copyists, proclaim, with an air of much satisfaction, that no democratic paper will admit into its columns proceedings of meetings hostile to Mr Shulze's election This is *their* democracy. They cannot trust the people with both sides of the question. It is likely, however, the people will consider themselves worthy of more confidence, and will suppose themselves as capable as those modest editors of judging what it is that entitles a politician to be called a *democrat* It is but a few years since many of those editors who now hold the *patent* for democracy, and decide what kind of information the *people* may be trusted with, were in the ranks of those whom they now oppose. The editor of the Observer was himself the famous "Brutus" of the Aurora, and was considered by the patents, then, as worse than ultra federal; John Binns they considered still deeper in iniquity—a perjured renegado, a disgrace and an injury to any party

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The papers contain refutations of the misrepresentations of the Observer and Press in relation to the Lebanon and Lancaster meetings—but we have not room to insert them.

—

Congressional Caucus.—"The *republican* members" of the New York Legislature have held a meeting, and resolved that the best mode of nominating a candidate for President of the United States, is by a Congressional Caucus—The National Intelligencer, Richmond Enquirer, and New-York National Advocate profess to be of the same opinion—So the states and the people may as well save themselves trouble on this subject. The business will be done for them by the *caucus*.

From the Lancaster Journal.

We call the attention of the Catholic community, and indeed every religious society to the following, which is the concluding sentence of an article on the *approaching election* in the Franklin Gazette of Monday last:

"Without wishing to enter at large into this very extensive subject, one which we are inclined to believe will occupy a much greater space in the course of the coming electioneering contest than the good of piety in general, or of the catholic cause in particular, demands, we shall conclude with a request to the catholics of the state to remember that *their excitement may awaken a more than correspondent excitement in other religious denominations*, which when once blown into lively action, cannot so readily be extinguished as could be wished for by patriots, or by the followers of the religion of Christ"

Has it come to this, that a religious society conceiving that an attempt has been made to interfere with some of their dearest rights and privileges, shall not be permitted to express their sentiments with regard to the conduct of one of the persons favoring the attempt, who is now a candidate for the first office in the State?

Has it come to this, that a religious community, contending for the preservation of the vested rights secured to them by a charter from the State, shall be threatened with an "excitement in other religious denominations, *which, when once blown into lively action* cannot so readily be extinguished as could be wished for?"

This is a threat, but certainly not one to be dreaded. What religious society can be excited against the Catholics? *The attempt made upon the Catholic way, in effect to take from them one of their churches and the funds with which it was endowed, and convert them to the use of persons not in unity with the Roman Catholic church*, contrary to the express words of the Deed of trust under which the property was held.

If the attempt upon the property of the Roman Catholics had succeeded, where would have been the rights of that of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Episcopalian, or any other

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

THE LEBANON COUNTY MEETING.

Has excited unbecoming amusement among those who anticipated the enjoyment of offices under Mr. Shulze; and the apprehension of losing that which they seemed to consider as good as in possession, has thrown these pretended democrats fairly off their guard. They meet the proceedings of the largest political assemblage of the People ever convened in that county, with low ribaldry. The *Columbian Observer*, published in Philadelphia, and whose 'editor' has resided there all his days, pronounces the Address "a tissue of the most unblushing *falsehoods*"—"it has *originated* in an old *tory family* of that place,"—"it has for its object the elevation of a HARTFORD CONVENTION FEDERALIST to the Governor's chair"—and a great deal more of such rig-ma-role stuff A correspondent of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, proceeds in the same strain; he represents the meeting as having been got up by a "CHIEFTAIN OF THE COLLIERS"—as if a *collier* had not a more reputable mode of obtaining a livelihood than an *office hunter*—and he like his coadjutor in Philadelphia, pronounces the address to be "a tissue of falsehood and low calumny"—This is the respect of these pretended democrats for public opinion, expressed by meetings of the People A modest youth at the head of the Columbian Observer, and a correspondent of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, set their knowledge of Mr Shulze in array against that of his neighbors, who have been acquainted with him from his birth up to the present time: But not only this, these slang whanging gentlemen give the lie direct to, and bestow the most abusive epithets upon some of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Lebanon county.

These elegant extracts stand as samples of the *style* to be expected from the friends of the "Philosophical Statesman," pending the ensuing electioneering campaign; and it must be admitted that they are in the very agony of the *belles lettres*.

DARING ROBBERY!!!—The State Bank of Illinois was entered on the night of the 26th March last, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, and robbed of $4,200 in specie. The moon shone bright, and the cashier after supper, had left the bank to attend some business a few doors distant. On returning about 8 o'clock the door had been entered, and the chest where the specie was, broken open, and three boxes of one thousand dollars each, and several bags taken out. The alarm was given, and immediate search made, but no discovery of the villains had taken place One of the boxes of specie was dropped in a gutter about one hundred yards from the bank. The state lost two thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars. The receiver of public moneys, and individuals making deposits, the residue. A reward of *three hundred dollars* was offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

Lexington Monitor.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans.

"We have had a winter of intense cold, from the 10th to the 16th of March. The ponds in the suburbs were such that your "Northern Boys" were giving us of the South, samples of their winter amusements in skating. The bay of St. John's was so iced, that vessels did not move on it. The Mercury was at 14 deg. Fahrenheit The Orange trees are killed, those of 50 winters standing are gone with the scions, the Figs likewise are gone The extremes of heat and cold last summer and winter, ought to place this as a remarkable epoch in Thermometrical History."

Mexico.—A letter mentions that a change of government had taken place at Mexico, without bloodshed—the Emperor Iturbide having conceded to the Republicans, all they required of him

Brazil.—Letters from Pernambuco state, that in the latter part of February, the people of that place refused any longer to submit to the emperor, and demanded a change of government, similar to that of the United States, at the head of which *they wished to place one white man, one mulatto and one negro, so as to give each class of the population equal rights.* On the 28th of February, a skirmish took place between them and the troops of the government, in which several on both sides were slain, and the former were defeated. The leader of the insurrection was made prisoner, and was sent to Rio Janeiro on the 7th of March for trial. The writer of the above expresses an apprehension that the government of that portion of Brazil will eventually be in the hands of the mulattos—*N. Y. paper.*

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

April 28. Steam Boat *Courier*, 60 tons, Beckwith, from Louisville, freight and passengers.

DEPARTED.

25. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, 60 tons, Green, master, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

27. S. B. *Rambler*, 80 tons, Norvell, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

29. S B *Pennsylvania*, 100 tons, Halbert, master, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

— S. B. *Pittsburgh & St. Louis Packet*, 100 ons Scott, master, for St. Louis, freight and passengers

30. S. B. *Courier*, 60 tons, Beckwith, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

☞ The river is fine navigable order.

GEO. WILLIS MIDFORD,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will give

LESSONS

ON THE

Violin and Violincello,

On moderate terms. He has an elegant collection of Music, by the most approved authors. His place of residence is at Mr. MORGAN'S in *Third Street*, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, May 2—3t*

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

WILL be exposed for sale, on *Saturday, the 17th day of May*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, the following described Real Estate, late the property of John Rankin, to wit:—

A certain tract or piece of Land,

in Elizabeth Township, containing two hundred acres, more or less; bounded by lands of the Rev. Mr. Henderson, J. & S. Wilson, and other land of John Rankin, on which are erected a square log Dwelling House, a Tannery and a Distillery, with about sixty acres of land cleared.

ALSO, ANOTHER

TRACT OF LAND,

Containing ninety acres, more or less, joining the above described land, and lands of James Rankin, Samuel Wilson, and Jesse Green; on which is erected a Log House, with about fourteen or fifteen acres cleared.

Oliver & Dunlap,
May 2. 3 *Auctioneers.*

Pittsb. Manufacturing Association.

A STATED Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association will be held at their Warehouse on Tuesday, the 6th of May, precisely at 6 o'clock, P. M. Punctuality is requested.

Geo. G. Wright, *Sec'y.*
May 2.—1t.

Western University of Penns'a.

THE TRUSTEES are requested to attend a Special Meeting, at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, the 5th May next.

Pittsburgh, 29th April, 1823.

The Second Class

OF THE

UNIVERSITY Lottery,

WILL positively commence drawing on the 9th of May, instant, in the City of Baltimore, on which day Tickets will advance to $10, till which time they may be had at the original price of $8.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	20,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	10,000	is	10,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	5,000	is	5,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	4,000	is	4,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	3,000	is	3,000 Dolls
1	prize of	2,000	is	2,000 Dolls
5	prizes of	1,000	is	5,000 Dolls
5	prizes of	500	is	2,500 Dolls.
10	prizes of	200	is	2,000 Dolls.
20	prizes of	100	is	2,000 Dolls.
50	prizes of	50	is	2,500 Dolls.
200	prizes of	20	is	4,000 Dolls.
300	prizes of	15	is	4,500 Dolls
6150	prizes of	10	is	61,500 Dolls.

6746 Prizes, 9254 Blanks, } 16,000 Tickets, 128,000 Dolls.

But little more than one blank to a prize.

The prizes only will be drawn, and the whole be completed in sixteen drawings. Prizes subject as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent, payable 60 days after the completion of the drawing.

Tickets	$8	*Quarters*	$2
Halves	4	*Eighths*	1

But will rise to $10 on the 9th of May.

Orders received at

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

MARKET-ST.—PITTSBURGH.

☞ All kinds of EXCHANGE business transacted as usual.

May 2

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

A FRAME HOUSE,

Situated on Third, between Market and Ferry Streets. It is a pleasant residence, and in good repair. For terms inquire of

N. Holmes,
May 2.—3t* *Market-St.*

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3mo

Monongahela Bridge.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1823.

AN ELECTION for President, Managers, and officers of the Company, will be held at the Toll-House, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

John Thaw, *Treas'r.*
May 2—3t*

Huntingdon, Cambria & Indiana

TURNPIKE ROAD.

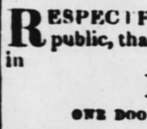
AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, passed at the last session, entitled "An act supplementary to an act for the Improvement of the State," the contractors on the above road whose claims were disputed, and so returned to the Treasurer of the State, are hereby notified that unless they come forward and settle their accounts with the Company for the disputed balances, or bring suits for the recovery of the same, on or before the 1st day of October next, the said company will draw from the State Treasurer the amount of said disputed balances.

By order of the Board, April 21, 1823.

John Blair, *Pres't.*
RICHARD SMITH, *Sec'y.*
May 2—3t.

Taken up,

TRESPASSING in the enclosure of the subscriber residing in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, about three quarters of a mile from Elizabethtown, on the 29th of March last a



Brown Mare,

7 years old, 15 hands high, a natural trotter—no marks perceivable, except a white spot on her off hind foot. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take her away.

Philip Kline.
May 2, 1823*

ROBINSON'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, April 24, 1823.

☞ On Friday, the 9th of next month (May) will positively commence the drawing of the

UNIVERSITY

LOTTERY—SECOND CLASS.

And the whole to be completed in 16 days' drawing.

Scheme.

1	prize of	20,000 Dollars	is	20,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	10,000 Dollars	is	10,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	5,000 Dollars	is	5,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	4,000 Dollars	is	4,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	3,000 Dollars	is	3,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	2,000 Dollars	is	2,000 Dollars.
5	prizes of	1,000 Dollars	is	5,000 Dollars.
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20	prizes of	100 Dollars	is	2,000 Dollars.
50	prizes of	50 Dollars	is	2,500 Dollars.
200	prizes of	20 Dollars	is	4,000 Dollars.
300	prizes of	15 Dollars	is	4,500 Dollars.
6150	prizes of	10 Dollars	is	61,500 Dollars.

16,000 Tickets. 128,000 Dollars.

Two-fifths of of the whole number of Tickets in the University Lottery must be prizes, consequently it offers great advantages to the adventurer, and with much *less risk* than any Scheme which has been offered in this City for a number of years.

Tickets	$10 00	*Quarters*	$2 50
Halves	5 00	*Eighths*	1 25

For Sale, warranted undrawn, at

ROBINSON'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market-Street.

☞ Where may be had Tickets and Shares in any of the Baltimore Lotteries.

*** Orders from any part of the United States, enclosing Prize Tickets or Cash, [post paid] will be promptly answered by return of mail, if addressed to

Henry Robinson,
Sec'y to the Managers—Baltimore.

☞ A complete list of each day's drawing of the University, Washington Monument, and State Lotteries, will appear in "Robinson's Stock and Exchange Gazette" which is published weekly—and all purchasers of Tickets who may signify their desire to receive it, will have it forwarded to their address, *gratis.*

☞ Orders for Tickets or Shares received at

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

Market-Street—Pittsburgh.

*** Where a correct list of each day's drawing will be received, and Cash will be paid for Prizes as soon as drawn.

Pittsburgh, May 2.

[The editor of the Chillicothe Supporter will please to insert the above once, and forward his bill to the office of this Gazette for collection.]

LOST,

OUT of Trunks, by a family moving from the Neck to Butler County, on the 27th of March,

1 Silver Tea Caddy,
1 do. Cream Jug,
1 do. Sugar Dish,
1 do. Tea-pot Stand,
1 do. Spoon to the Caddy,
1 do. Large Soup Ladle.

They are old family plate; each piece has the English Tower stamp upon it, and a border of acorns and flowers round the top. The large ladle is marked with the cyphers M. R. I. The ornament is broken off the top of the caddy Ten Dollars will be paid for the delivery of said articles to the Hon. William Wilkins, Pittsburgh, or 2 dollars for each piece.

May 2.—3t.

Strayed,

A BLACK COW,—small horns, turning inward,—large bag. Supposed to have bent her course up the Monongahela River Whoever will leave such information at this office as may enable the owner to obtain her, shall be reasonably compensated.

May 2—1.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received his Spring Supply of

MERCHANDISE,

Which are now opening at his

WHOLESALE STORE, WOOD-ST.

Comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Selected by himself, with care in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale, on very low terms, by the Package or Piece.

M. S. Mason.
April 11 6t

Plaster of Paris,

Warranted Genuine,—at $1 25 per 100 lbs.

FOR SALE BY

Steele & Co.
April 11.—eo3t

COTTON YARN

AND

PIECE GOODS.

WE now offer for sale COTTON YARN, from No. 6 to 21, inclusive, and CLOTH of superior quality. In consequence of the reduced price of the raw material, and the addition of new machinery, we have reduced our prices, and can now afford those goods lower than ever sold on this side of the mountains.

Purchasers will be supplied at the Phœnix Factory, Allen & Grant's, and Adams & Hutchinson's Warehouses, Pittsburgh.

Adams, Allen & Co.
March 14—3mo.

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, and the said court have appointed the first Monday of June next to hear me and my creditors, at the court house in Uniontown, in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Herman H. C. Cammann.
Perryopolis, Fayette county, April 18.—4t

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1823.

The Hon. *Henry Clay* arrived in this city on Monday evening last, and on Tuesday morning departed for Louisville in the Steam Boat Pennsylvania. Anxious to reach home before the commencement of the court in his district, he declined an invitation to a public Dinner at Col. Ramsay's Hotel.

The friends of Mr. Adams's nomination to the Presidency are to hold a meeting at Kittanning to-morrow.

A writer in the Steubenville Herald proposes the Hon. *Thomas Worthington*, of Ohio, as a candidate for Vice President of the U. States.

Messrs. Marks, Herrington and Forster, are the commissioners appointed in the act authorizing the survey of the canal route from from Erie to Waterford.

A *Pelican* was killed at the mouth of Grand River, on the shore of Lake Erie, about ten days since. It is not quite so large as that taken about the same time by Mr. Sheldon of this city. It is probable these strange visitors to our waters have been driven out of their latitude by the late equinoxial storm—or possibly the late cold winter in the south west has induced them to look for a warmer climate in the north-east.

Gambling. The Louisiana Legislature have enacted a law authorizing ten gambling houses in New-Orleans, each to pay $5000 for a license!

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The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal subscripton is nearly filled.

Bank of the U. States. The building of the new edifice for this bank is just commenced in Philadelphia.

A drama founded on Mr Cooper's novel, the *Pioneers*, has been performed on the New York Theatre. It is said the "*Wilderness*" is also to be dramatised and produced upon the stage.

The mails between New York and Albany are carried by the North River Steam Boat Company.

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Imprisonment for debt.—330 persons were confined for debt in the Jail of Essex, N. Y. during the year past.

Highway Robbers, according to the papers of York Pa. infest that county, and have arrested and robbed several travellers.

A junk bottle was picked up in the bay, near Boston, which contained a letter signed "Charles M Fadden, native of Ireland." The writer states that the brig Euphrates, in which he was, was taken by the pirates, near Cuba, the mate put to death and crew barbarously treated. He, confined below, wrote the letter to inform his friends what had become of him. He says "I never expect to see them again."

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"Accidents by flood and field," this week are unusually numerous.

William Smith of Plainfield, Ohio was drowned at Zanesville, 14th ult. The boat in which he was dashed against a pier of the bridge, and he was thrown into the water by the shock.

Three men digging under the bottom of a sloop, which the late gale had blown ashore near Listons, on the Delaware, were crushed to death by the vessel's suddenly rolling upon them.

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Aaron Wheeler, Jr. of Madison, O. was drowned in Cuningham's Creek, on the 2d ult. while fishing. And about the same time Maj. Jonathan Horn, was drowned in Brush Creek, near Hillsborough, O. In attempting to drive his team across, his leader became unmanageable, and he was thrown.

CHARTERS.

According to the *patent* doctrine on charters there is nothing of the sanctity of contracts in them, and the legislature has the right and power to change or dissolve them whenever it may please, and that without any violation of the terms on the part of the corporation. Last winter the legislature chartered the Bank of Philadelphia, on condition that it subscribe $100,000 to the stock of a canal. Does there not appear to be a contract in this case?—The bank pays an equivalent. The canal company is itself also chartered by the state; and in consequence of its being so, and of the condition in the bank charter, the people are subscribing very large sums of money to be invested in the canal. But according to the new theory, the legislature can make no contract with corporations or the people, consequently may repeal the charters of the Philadelphia Bank and of the canal in one day, and that after the principal part of the money has been laid out by the people and by the bank, but before the canal is quite completed. Thus the stockholders shall be robbed of their money, and the people of the use of a canal, the bank of its charter, and the state of its revenue—all because it suits *politi ians* to say a legislature can make no *contract*, but may dissolve *charters*. If such be indeed the power of the legislature on this subject, it becomes individuals and companies to beware how they spend their time and their money on authority of legislative enactments.

—

The Philadelphia Columbian Observer, and its copyists, proclaim, with an air of much satisfaction, that no democratic paper will admit into its columns proceedings of meetings hostile to Mr Shulze's election. This is *their* democracy. They cannot trust the people with both sides of the question. It is likely, however, the people will consider themselves worthy of more confidence, and will suppose themselves as capable as those modest editors of judging what it is that entitles a politician to be called a *democrat*. It is but a few years since many of those editors who now hold the *patent* for democracy, and decide what kind of information the *people* may be trusted with, were in the ranks of those whom they now oppose. The editor of the Observer was himself the famous "Brutus" of the Aurora, and was considered by the patents, then, as worse than ultra federal; John Binns they considered still deeper in iniquity—a perjured renegado, a disgrace and an injury to any party

—

The papers contain refutations of the misrepresentations of the Observer and Press in relation to the Lebanon and Lancaster meetings—but we have not room to insert them.

—

Congressional Caucus.——"The *republican* members" of the New York Legislature have held a meeting, and resolved that the best mode of nominating a candidate for President of the United States, is by a Congressional Caucus—The National Intelligencer, Richmond Enquirer, and New-York National Advocate profess to be of the same opinion—So the states and the people may as well save themselves trouble on this subject. The business will be done for them by the *caucus*.

From the Lancaster Journal.

We call the attention of the Catholic community, and indeed every religious society to the following, which is the concluding sentence of an article on the *approaching election* in the Franklin Gazette of Monday last:

"Without wishing to enter at large into this very extensive subject, one which we are inclined to believe will occupy a much greater space in the course of the coming electioneering contest than the good of piety in general, or of the catholic cause in particular, demands, we shall conclude with a request to the catholics of the state to remember that *their excitement may awaken a more than correspondent excitement in other religious denominations*, which when once blown into lively action, cannot so readily be extinguished as could be wished for by patriots, or by the followers of the religion of Christ"

Has it come to this, that a religious society conceiving that an attempt has been made to interfere with some of their dearest rights and privileges, shall not be permitted to express their sentiments with regard to the conduct of one of the persons favoring the attempt, who is now a candidate for the first office in the State?

Has it come to this, that a religious community, contending for the preservation of the vested rights secured to them by a charter from the State, shall be threatened with an "excitement in other religious denominations, *which, when once blown into lively action* cannot so readily be extinguished as could be wished for?"

This is a threat, but certainly not one to be dreaded. What religious society can be excited against the Catholics? *The attempt made upon the Catholics was, in effect to take from them one of their churches and the funds with which it was endowed, and convert them to the use of persons not in unity with the Roman Catholic church*, contrary to the express words of the Deed of trust under which the property was held.

If the attempt upon the property of the Roman Catholics had succeeded, where would have been the safety of that of the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Mennonists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Quakers, or any others?

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

THE LEBANON COUNTY MEETING,

Has excited rather unpleasant sensations among those who anticipated the enjoyment of offices under Mr. Shulze; and the apprehension of losing that which they seemed to consider as good as in possession, has thrown these pretended democrats fairly off their guard. They meet the proceedings of the largest political assemblage of the People ever convened in that county, with low ribaldry. The *Columbian Observer*, published in Philadelphia, and whose editor has resided there all his days, pronounces the Address "a tissue of the most unblushing *falsehoods*"—"it has *originated* in an old *tory family* of that place,"—"it has for its object the elevation of a HARTFORD CONVENTION FEDERALIST to the Governor's chair"—and a great deal more of such rig-ma-role stuff. A correspondent of the Pensylvania Intelligencer, proceeds in the same strain; he represents the meeting as having been got up by a "CHIEFTAIN OF THE COLLIERS"—as if a *collier* had not a more reputable mode of obtaining a livelihood than an *office hunter*—and he like his coadjutor in Philadelphia, pronounces the address to be "a tissue of falsehood and low calumny"—This is the respect of these pretended democrats for public opinion, expressed by meetings of the People. A modest youth at the head of the Columbian Observer, and a correspondent of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, set their knowledge of Mr Shulze in array against that of his neighbors, who have been acquainted with him from his birth up to the present time: But not only this, these slang whanging gentlemen give the lie direct to, and bestow the most abusive epithets upon some of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Lebanon county.

These elegant extracts stand as samples of the *style* to be expected from the friends of the "Philosophical Statesman," pending the ensuing electioneering campaign; and it must be admitted that they are in the very *agony* of the *belles lettres*.

—

DARING ROBBERY!!!—The State Bank of Illinois was entered on the night of the 26th March last, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, and robbed of $4,200 in specie. The moon shone bright, and the cashier after supper, had left the bank to attend some business a few doors distant. On returning about 8 o'clock the door had been entered, and the chest where the specie was, broken open, and three boxes of one thousand dollars each and several bags taken out. The alarm was given, and immediate search made, but no discovery of the villains had taken place. One of the boxes of specie was dropped in a gutter about one hundred yards from the bank. The state lost two thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars. The receiver of public moneys, and individuals making deposits, the residue. A reward of *three hundred dollars* was offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

Lexington Monitor.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans.

"We have had a winter of intense cold, from the 10th to the 16th of March. The ponds in the suburbs were such that your "Northern Boys" were giving us of the South, samples of their winter amusements in skating. The bay of St. John's was so iced, that vessels did not move on it. The Mercury was at 14 deg. Fahrenheit. The Orange trees are killed, those of 50 winters standing are gone with the scions, the Figs likewise are gone. The extremes of heat and cold last summer and winter, ought to place this as a remarkable epoch in Thermometrical History."

Mexico.—A letter mentions that a change of government had taken place at Mexico, without bloodshed—the Emperor Iturbide having conceded to the Republicans, all they required of him

Brazil.—Letters from Pernambuco state, that in the latter part of February, the people of that place refused any longer to submit to the emperor, and demanded a change of government, similar to that of the United States, at the head of which *they wished to place one white man, one mulatto and one negro, so as to give each class of the population equal rights.* On the 28th of February, a skirmish took place between them and the troops of the government, in which several on both sides were slain, and the former were defeated. The leader of the insurrection was made prisoner, and was sent to Rio Janeiro on the 7th of March for trial. The writer of the above expresses an apprehension that the government of that portion of Brazil will eventually be in the hands of the mulattos.—*N. Y. paper.*

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

April 28. Steam Boat *Courier*, 60 tons, Beckwith, from Louisville, freight and passengers.

DEPARTED.

25. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, 60 tons, Green, master, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

27. S. B. *Rambler*, 80 tons, Norvell, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

29. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, 100 tons, Halbert, master, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

—S. B. *Pittsburgh & St Louis Packet*, 100 ons. Scott, master, for St. Louis, freight and passengers

30. S. B. *Courier*, 60 tons, Beckwith, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

☞ The river in fine navigable order.

GEO. WILLIS MIDFORD,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will give

LESSONS

ON THE

Violin and Violincello,

On moderate terms. He has an elegant collection of Music, by the most approved authors. His place of residence is at Mr MORGAN'S in *Third Street*, between Market and Wood Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 2—3t*

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

WILL be exposed for sale, on *Saturday, the 17th day of May*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, the following described Real Estate, late the property of John Rankin, to wit:—

A certain tract or piece of Land,

In Elizabeth Township, containing two hundred acres, more or less; bounded by lands of the Rev. Mr. Henderson, J. & S. Wilson, and other land of John Rankin, on which are erected a square log Dwelling House, a Tannery and a Distillery, with about sixty acres of land cleared.

ALSO, ANOTHER

TRACT OF LAND,

Containing ninety acres, more or less, joining the above described land, and lands of James Rankin, Samuel Wilson, and Jesse Greer; on which is erected a Log House, with about fourteen or fifteen acres cleared.

Oliver & Dunlap,

May 2. 3 *Auctioneers.*

Pittsb. Manufacturing Association

A STATED Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association will be held at their Warehouse on Tuesday, the 6th of May, precisely at 6 o'clock, P. M. Punctuality is requested.

Geo. G. Wright, *Sec'y.*

May 2.—1t.

Western University of Penns'a.

THE TRUSTEES are requested to attend a Special Meeting, at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, the 5th May next.

Pittsburgh, 29th April, 1823.

The Second Class

OF THE

UNIVERSITY Lottery,

WILL positively commence drawing on the 9th of May, instant, in the City of Baltimore, on which day Tickets will advance to $10, till which time they may be had at the original price of $8.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	20,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	10,000	is	10,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	5,000	is	5,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	4,000	is	4,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	3,000	is	3,000 Dolls
1	prize of	2,000	is	2,000 Dolls
5	prizes of	1,000	is	5,000 Dolls
5	prizes of	500	is	2,500 Dolls.
10	prizes of	200	is	2,000 Dolls.
20	prizes of	100	is	2,000 Dolls.
50	prizes of	50	is	2,500 Dolls.
200	prizes of	20	is	4,000 Dolls.
300	prizes of	15	is	4,500 Dolls
6150	prizes of	10	is	61,500 Dolls.
6746 Prizes, 9254 Blanks,		16,000 Tickets,		128,000 Dolls.

But little more than one blank to a prize.

The prizes only will be drawn, and the whole be completed in sixteen drawings. Prizes subject as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent, payable 60 days after the completion of the drawing.

Tickets	$8	*Quarters*	$2
Halves	4	*Eighths*	1

But will rise to $10 on the 9th of May.

Orders received at

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

MARKET-ST.—PITTSBURGH.

☞ All kinds of EXCHANGE business transacted as usual.

May 2

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

A FRAME HOUSE,

Situated on Third, between Market and Ferry Streets. It is a pleasant residence, and in good repair. For terms inquire of

N. Holmes,

May 2.—3t* *Market-St.*

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3mo

Monongahela Bridge.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1823.

AN ELECTION for President, Managers, and officers of the Company, will be held at the Toll-House, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

John Thaw, *Treas'r.*

May 2—3t*

Huntingdon, Cambria & Indiana

TURNPIKE ROAD.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, passed at the last session, entitled "An act supplementary to an act for the Improvement of the State," the contractors on the above road whose claims were disputed, and so returned to the Treasurer of the State, are hereby notified that unless they come forward and settle their accounts with the Company for the disputed balances, or bring suits for the recovery of the same, on or before the 1st day of October next, the said company will draw from the State Treasurer the amount of said disputed balances.

By order of the Board, April 21, 1823.

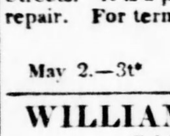
John Blair, *Pres't.*

RICHARD SMITH, *Sec'y.*

May 2—3t.

Taken up,

TRESPASSING in the enclosure of the subscriber residing in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, about three quarters of a mile from Elizabethtown, on the 29th of March last a



Brown Mare,

7 years old, 15 hands high, a natural trotter—no marks perceivable, except a white spot on her off hind foot. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take her away.

Philip Kline.

May 2, 1823*

ROBINSON'S OFFICE,

Baltimore, April 24, 1823.

☞ On Friday, the 9th of next month (May) will positively commence the drawing of the

UNIVERSITY

LOTTERY—SECOND CLASS.

And the whole to be completed in 16 days' drawing.

Scheme.

1 prize of	20,000 Dollars	is	20,000 Dollars.
1 prize of	10,000 Dollars	is	10,000 Dollars.
1 prize of	5,000 Dollars	is	5,000 Dollars.
1 prize of	4,000 Dollars	is	4,000 Dollars.
1 prize of	3,000 Dollars	is	3,000 Dollars.
1 prize of	2,000 Dollars	is	2,000 Dollars.
5 prizes of	1,000 Dollars	is	5,000 Dollars.
5 prizes of	500 Dollars	is	2,500 Dollars.
10 prizes of	200 Dollars	is	2,000 Dollars.
20 prizes of	100 Dollars	is	2,000 Dollars.
50 prizes of	50 Dollars	is	2,500 Dollars.
200 prizes of	20 Dollars	is	4,000 Dollars.
300 prizes of	15 Dollars	is	4,500 Dollars.
6150 prizes of	10 Dollars	is	61,500 Dollars.
16,000 Tickets.			128,000 Dollars.

Two-fifths of of the whole number of Tickets in the University Lottery must be prizes, consequently it offers great advantages to the adventurer, and with much *less risk* than any Scheme which has been offered in this City for a number of years.

Tickets	$10 00	*Quarters*	$2 50
Halves	5 00	*Eighths*	1 25

For Sale, warranted undrawn, at

ROBINSON'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

Corner of St Paul's Lane and Market-Street.

☞ Where may be had Tickets and Shares in any of the Baltimore Lotteries.

*** Orders from any part of the United States, enclosing Prize Tickets or Cash, [pos paid] will be promptly answered by return of mail, if addressed to

Henry Robinson,

Sec'y to the Managers—Baltimore.

☞ A complete list of each day's drawing of the University, Washington Monument, and State Lotteries, will appear in "Robinson's Stock and Exchange Gazette" which is published weekly—and all purchasers of Tickets who may signify their desire to receive it, will have it forwarded to their address, *gratis*.

☞ Orders for Tickets or Shares received at

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

Market-Street—Pittsburgh.

*** Where a correct list of each day's drawing will be received, and Cash will be paid for Prizes as soon as drawn.

Pittsburgh, May 2.

[The editor of the Chillicothe Supporter will please to insert the above once, and forward his bill to the office of this Gazette for collection.]

LOST,

OUT of Trunks, by a family moving from the Neck to Butler County, on the 27th of March,

1 Silver Tea Caddy,
1 do. Cream Jug,
1 do. Sugar Dish,
1 do. Tea pot Stand,
1 do. Spoon to the Caddy,
1 do. Large Soup Ladle.

They are old family plate; each piece has the English Tower stamp upon it, and a border of acorns and flowers round the top. The large ladle is marked with the cyphers M. R. I. The ornament is broken off the top of the caddy. Ten Dollars will be paid for the delivery of said articles to the Hon. William Wilkins, Pittsburgh, or 2 dollars for each piece.

May 2.—3t.

Strayed,

A BLACK COW,—small horns, turning inward,—large big. Supposed to have bent her course up the Monongahela River. Whoever will leave such information at this office as may enable the owner to obtain her, shall be reasonably compensated.

May 2—1.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received his Spring Supply of

MERCHANDISE,

Which are now opening at his

WHOLESALE STORE, WOOD-ST.

Comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Selected by himself, with care in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale, on very low terms, by the Package or Piece.

M. S. Mason.

April 11 6t

Plaster of Paris,

Warranted Genuine,—at $1 25 per 100 lbs.

FOR SALE BY

Steele & Co.

April 11.—eo3t

COTTON YARN

AND

PIECE GOODS.

WE now offer for sale COTTON YARN, from No. 6 to 21, inclusive, and CLOTH of superior quality. In consequence of the reduced price of the raw material, and the addition of new machinery, we have reduced our prices, and can now afford those goods lower than ever sold on this side of the mountains.

Purchasers will be supplied at the Phœnix Factory, Allen & Grant's, and Adams & Hutchinson's Warehouses, Pittsburgh.

Adams, Allen & Co.

March 14—2mo.

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, and the said court have appointed the first Monday of June next to hear me and my creditors, at the court house in Uniontown, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Herman H. C. Cammann.

Perryopolis, Fayette county, April 18.—4t

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

LINES TO HARK,

On hearing her sing the glee sung while sleeping.

Why dost thou weep thou sweet infant,
Ill omen controlled breast thee?
Why dost thou weep, when heaven showed
Forth beams of joy around thee?
Why does the tear course down that cheek
The roses there bedewing?
Or why does fancy mar thy sleep,
In life dreams pursuing?

Sure there's no pang within that breast,
To blight one sweet emotion,
But calm, serenely thou should'st rest,
Like sunset on the ocean.
If thou dost dream, why dream of pain!
O'er thee no gloom e'er lowers:
For sweet content's light summer reign
Hath strew'd thy path with flowers.

The joys of friendship and of life
Have join'd their sweets to bless thee,
While "Love's young dream," with feeling rife,
Has taught thee all to bless thee!
Then why dost weep, and be in tears,
When smiles might well be playing?
Why dost thou weep at fancied fears,
Thy fond repose delaying?

Let those be sad and dream of woe,
Who've felt the pangs of sorrow,
Let them from tears that burning flow,
A soothing comfort borrow.
But thou should'st sleep as angels do,
With love's light wings stretch'd o'er thee,
And cherish Hope to tell thee true,
That all is bright before thee!

B——.

From Mrs. Colvin's Weekly Messenger.

THE TULIP AND VIOLET.

A tulip rear'd her gentle head,
And to a modest violet said—
"Beauty that charms all gazer's eyes,
"Is the first gift below the skies."
The Violet in reply blush'd blue—
"Beauty,' says she, 'belongs to you;
"But for a virgin of the wood,
"Does beautiful surpass the good?"
The Tulip took the violet's hint—
It touch'd her bright vainglorious tint.
"The point," says she, "that you contest,
"I'll leave to Zephyr of the west."
"Done,' says the Violet, 'his remark
"Decides.' They ceased. In came the spark,
Just when the night expelled the sun,
And veil'd in darkness every one.
Zephyr the whole had overheard,
And ere they spoke another word
Observed, "Some buds in sunshine rich,
"Charm little when 'tis dark as pitch;
"Tulip is lost by Sol's retreat,
"But Violet is found out by sweet."
Beauty oft wins in public glare,
But goodness always, everywhere.

The wind passeth over it, and it is gone.

I saw a dew-drop, cool and clear,
Dance on a myrtle spray;
Fair colors deck'd the lucid tear,
Like those which gleam and disappear
When showers and sun-beams play.
Sol cast athwart a glance severe,
And scorched the pearl away.

High on a slender, polished stem,
A fragrant lily grew;
On the pure petals many a gem
Glittered a native diadem
Of healthy morning dew:
A blast of ling'ring winter came,
And snapp'd the stem in two.

Fairer than morning's early tear,
Or lily's snowy bloom,
Shines beauty in its vernal year,
Bright, sparkling, fascinating, clear,
Gay, thoughtless of its doom!
Death breathes a sudden poison near,
And sweeps it to the tomb.

Miscellany.

RELIGION.

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,
"Rough hew them as we will."

Where else can we look for such effects as religion is able to produce? Could any of the systems of the ancient philosophers, who were unblessed with the light which we enjoy, afford those consolations which the scriptures bestow? Can any of the visionary theories of modern speculators, who have refused to be guided by the rays of Revelation, remove one pang from the afflicted bosom, or cast a gleam of light across the darkness of affliction? Offer to the victim of pleasure, who is feeling the thorns that were concealed under the tempting roses of sensual gratifications, the system of Epicurus, and the verses of Lucretius, for his support—Point the departing victim of disease to the writings of a modern infidel; and what will be the result? A foreboding dread of dissolution—a hope of annihilation chased by the fear of an hereafter—a wavering presentiment of those "new scenes and changes" through which he "must pass," accompanied by the anticipation of a day of retribution, recollections of a life contaminated by guilt, succeeded by a consciousness of its future punishment, and all the appalling attendants upon a departure from this world, which render Death "the King of Terrors."

But let us change the scene. Go to the cob-webbed hovel of the firm believer in the truths of the Gospel; whose hours have been passed in their observance, and whose life has been regulated by its precepts—whose feelings have been softened by the spirit of its tenderness, and whose prospects have been brightened by the splendor of its glories—whose afflictions have been rendered by its promises the sources of his joys, and whose scanty comforts have inspired the emotions of his gratitude—whose hopes have been elevated by the sublimity of its promises, and whose doubts have been dispelled by the inward witness of its truth: and say then, if that evidence of the divine inspection of the "lively oracles" which is produced by the consciousness of their authenticity resulting from a personal application of the promises they contain, and an individual appropriation of the blessings which they proffer, is one of trivial importance or little account?

And what can infidelity do for the *poor man?* It may put an end to all the charities of home and of neighborhood—it may untwist that band of sympathy which binds heart to heart—It may sever those links of friendship which unite man to his fellow man—it may destroy the finest sensibilities of our nature—it may rob us of the institution of the Christian sabbath, which a northern bard has so appropriately designated "The poor man's Day"—it may throw a gloom over the vale of life, and spread a cloud across the glory that bounds it: but it will never "heal the broken heart."—*S. Ob.*

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS,

Consists in the right to publish, with impunity, truth, with good motives, and for justifiable ends, whether it respects government, magistracy, or individuals. *Hamilton.*

Amusement is the happiness of those that can——. *Pope.*

THOUGHTS—BY POPE & SWIFT.

When we are young, we are divinely employed in promising ourselves what we may do, when we are old; and when we grow old, what we did we promise it does but show as we prepare and

Patrons of dunces, to increase your fame,
Dedicate, and bilk the man that read them.
Quote, pleading to them who come only for sweetmeat, but prejudicial to him who would reap the profit.

There are some solitary wretches, who seem to have left the rest of mankind, only to live like Adam, to meet the devil in private.

Those people only will constantly trouble you with doing little offices for them, who least deserve you should do any.

Some men's wit is like a dark lantern, which serves their own turn, and guides them their own way: but is never known (according to the Scripture phrase) either to shine forth before men, or to glorify their Father in Heaven.

Two things are equally unaccountable to reason, and not the object of reasoning; the wisdom of God, and madness of man.

As handsome children are more a dishonor to a deformed father than ugly ones, because unlike himself; so good thoughts, owned by a plagiary, bring him more shame than his own ill ones.—When a poor thief appears in rich garments, we immediately know they are none of his own.

Human brutes, like other beasts, find snares and a poison in the provisions of life, and are allured by their appetites to their destruction.

HUMOR.

Mr. M'Nally the Irish barrister, was at the English Bar, during a part of the time that the Earl of Mansfield presided in the court of King's Bench. It is well known that his Lordship, entertained a peculiar bias on political questions that came before him, nor was he partial to the learned gentleman's volubility. A trial came on in the sittings after term, in which Mr. M'Nally was retained. In the course of it, the defendant, who had a large wen on the lower part of one of his cheeks, begged leave to address the Court, which he did very much in the style of the Barrister. The Chief Justice then significantly remarked, "That man would make a pleader." May I be permitted to ask why your lordship thinks so," said the latter. "Because," replied the Judge, "he is all *jaw*." "True, my lord," rejoined the advocate "and he might afterwards be called up to the Bench, as his qualifications lie all on *one side!*"

Feeding Fish.—It is stated in some of the English papers that "there are now in a pond near the Powder Mills, Feversham, three trouts which have become so domesticated, as to come at the call of the person who feeds them, and actually leap from their native element to eat out of his hands.' In corroboration of this, an account is given in the Bermuda Gazette, of the practice of the proprietors of the salt Fish Ponds in that Island, of feeding the grouper in the same way. A person wishing to purchase a fish, goes to the owner, who goes to the pond, calls the fish to him, and, while feeding them takes any one that the purchaser may select! This would stagger our credulity, if we had not seen a collection of tame Wampum snakes, Rattle snakes, and Adders!—*Com. Adv.*

GEOGRAPHICAL.

PORTO RICO.—Of this Island, rendered famous of late by the expedition of Decoudrey Holstein, and the affair in which Lieut. Cocke lost his life, Brooke's Gazetteer affords the following information:—

St. Juan de Puerto Rico, an island of the West Indies, 50 miles E. of Hispaniola, and usually called Porto Rico. It is 100 miles long and 50 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile vallies, interspersed with woods and well watered by springs and rivulets. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain; and there are so many cattle, that they often are killed for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the North part of the island. It is commonly said that the air is healthy, and yet in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this island, lost most of his men by sickness, and, on that account, was forced to abandon it. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 67 4 W. lat. 18 17 N.

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From the National Gazette.

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LADIES' black morocco SHOES, of every description,
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Suitable for Saddlers and Hatters.

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Pittsburgh, March 21—eotf

FARRIERY.

Ralph Jackson,

RESIDING on the S. W. corner of Grant and Front streets, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, in the capacity of

A Horse and Cow Doctor.

The knowledge which R. J. has acquired by many years' practice in the science of Farriery, will enable him, he trusts, to remove many of those diseases which are incident to that noble animal the Horse.

Pittsburgh, April 18.—11t.*exnr.*

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron

MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, &c.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Rags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17—1y.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh Dec. 6.—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

COTTON YARN

AND

PIECE GOODS,

From the works of Adams, Allen & Co.

AT FACTORY PRICES, FOR SALE BY—

ALLEN & GRANT.

Oct 8

For Sale or Rent,

All that valuable FARM,

late the property of John L. Glover, situate on the Monongahela, 9 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 160 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. }

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1823.—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT which he now occupies, situated on 7th street, and Strawberry and Cherry alleys. The house is built of the best materials, and is well finished; a stable for at least eight horses; two smoke houses, and other conveniencies; a large Garden, stocked with the choicest fruit trees and shrubbery of a superior kind, all in a bearing state. It is deemed useless to say any thing in praise of this property, as it is generally known here. A good title will be made, and it will be sold free of all incumbrances.

Also,

ABOUT 1200 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Stump and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a very fine settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Mr. Robinson & Co's. Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Meadville Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of he tracts. There is a good market for all hat may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst.

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Bruce's Meeting house.

Jan. 16—tf

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tf vaM11

WILLIAM SCOTT,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING, at his old Stand in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rate.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21—3m

WM. EVANS,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn Street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—3mo.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

THOMAS COLE,

ENGRAVER & PORTRAIT PAINTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends opening a

DRAWING SCHOOL.

For terms apply to him in Ross Street, at the end of Third street, where specimens may be seen.

April 18.—3t*

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COTTONS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHOT AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate,

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

For Sale, for Cash.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Partly improved, containing

Two Hundred and odd Acres,

WELL calculated for a grazing and farm, being within fourteen miles of the city of Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of John Wilkins, Esq. who will show the land.

For terms apply by letter addressed to Mary Gosner, to the care of Abraham Shoemaker, 166, Market-street, Philadelphia.

Mary Gosner.

April 4—5t

Louisville Insurance Office.

INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation, either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers, and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or in receiving their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of the whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them, and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Proposals will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day.

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.

No. 6, *Prather's Row*

April 18.—3m

Dissolution of Partnership.

Jesse Jackson & Job Harvey,

HAVING this day by mutual consent dissolved their partnership, they hereby give notice to all persons having unsettled accounts with the firm of Jackson & Harvey, to call on Jesse Jackson, at any time after the first day of May, at the mouth of Redstone creek, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

Redstone Paper Mill, April 1, 1823.

PAPER MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Sharpless' & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for *Rags or Cash*. They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. They will give *Three Dollars per hundred in CASH, for coal Linen and Cotton RAGS.*

SAMUEL SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM SHARPLESS,
JOB HARVEY.

Redstone Paper Mill, April 1. [Ap 18 3t]

WAIDE'S

BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy, for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, Difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in paralytic affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,

An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan &c. &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty to the complexion.

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off, decay, soreness at the root, dry and manniate appearance, &c.

*** The above articles are for sale, Genuine only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,

Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh

March 21—eo12t

Blank Summons & Executions,

For sale at this office.

64

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

LINES TO MARY,

On hearing her sing, she often wept while sleeping.

Why dost thou weep when sweet repose,
In silken cords has bound thee?
Why dost thou weep, when heaven throws
Such beams of joy around thee?
Why does the tear course down that cheek
The roses there bedewing?
Or why does fancy mar thy sleep,
Its idle dreams pursuing?

Sure there's no pang within that breast,
To blight one sweet emotion;
But calm, serenely thou should'st rest,
Like sunset on the ocean.
If thou dost dream, why dream of pain?
O'er thee no gloom e'er lowers;
For sweet content's light summer reign
Hath strew'd thy path with flowers.

The joys of friendship and of life
Have join'd their sweets to bless thee,
While "*Love's young dream,*" with feeling rife,
Has sought thee oft to bless thee!
Then why dost weep, and be in tears,
When smiles might well be playing?
Why dost thou weep at fancied fears,
Thy fond repose delaying?

Let those be sad and dream of wo,
Who've felt the pangs of sorrow,
Let them from tears that burning flow,
A soothing comfort borrow.
But thou should'st sleep as angels do,
With love's light wings stretch'd o'er thee,
And cherish Hope to tell thee true,
That all is bright before thee!

B——.

From Mrs. Colvin's Weekly Messenger.

THE TULIP AND VIOLET.

A tulip rear'd her gentle head,
And to a modest violet said—
"Beauty that charms all gazer's eyes,
"Is the first gift below the skies."
The Violet in reply blush'd blue—
"Beauty,' says she, 'belongs to you;
"But for a virgin of the wood,
"Does beautiful surpass the good?"
The Tulip took the violet's hint—
It touch'd her bright vainglorious tint.
"The point," says she, "that you contest,
"I'll leave to Zephyr of the west."
"Done,' says the Violet, 'his remark
'Decides.' They ceased. In came the spark,
Just when the night expelled the sun,
And veil'd in darkness every one.
Zephyr the whole had overheard,
And ere they spoke another word
Observed, "Some buds in sunshine rich,
"Charm little when 'tis dark as pitch;
"Tulip is lost by Sol's retreat,
"But Violet is found out by sweet."
Beauty oft wins in public glare,
But goodness always, everywhere.

The wind passeth over it, and it is gone.

I saw a dew-drop, cool and clear,
Dance on a myrtle spray;
Fair colors deck'd the lucid tear,
Like those which gleam and disappear
When showers and sun-beams play.
Sol cast athwart a glance severe,
And scorched the pearl away.

High on a slender, polished stem,
A fragrant lilly grew;
On the pure petals many a gem
Glittered a native diadem
Of healthy morning dew:
A blast of ling'ring winter came,
And snapp'd the stem in two.

Fairer than morning's early tear,
Or lilly's snowy bloom,
Shines beauty in its vernal year,
Bright, sparkling, fascinating, clear,
Gay, thoughtless of its doom!
Death breathes a sudden poison near,
And sweeps it to the tomb.

Miscellany.

RELIGION.

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,
"Rough hew them as we will."

Where else can we look for such effects as religion is able to produce? Could any of the systems of the ancient philosophers, who were unblessed with the light which we enjoy, afford those consolations which the scriptures bestow? Can any of the visionary theories of modern speculators, who have refused to be guided by the rays of Revelation, remove one pang from the afflicted bosom, or cast a gleam of light across the darkness of affliction? Offer to the victim of pleasure, who is feeling the thorns that were concealed under the tempting roses of sensual gratifications, the system of Epicurus, and the verses of Lucretius, for his support—Point the departing victim of disease to the writings of a modern infidel; and what will be the result? A foreboding dread of dissolution—a hope of annihilation chased by the fear of an hereafter—a wavering presentiment of those "new scenes and changes" through which he "must pass," accompanied by the anticipation of a day of retribution, recollections of a life contaminated by guilt, succeeded by a consciousness of its future punishment, and all the appalling attendants upon a departure from this world, which render Death "the King of Terrors."

But let us change the scene. Go to the cobwebbed hovel of the firm believer in the truths of the Gospel; whose hours have been passed in their observance, and whose life has been regulated by its precepts—whose feelings have been softened by the spirit of its tenderness, and whose prospects have been brightened by the splendor of its glories—whose afflictions have been rendered by its promises the sources of his joys, and whose scanty comforts have inspired the emotions of his gratitude—whose hopes have been elevated by the sublimity of its promises, and whose doubts have been dispelled by the inward witness of its truth: and say then, if that evidence of the divine inspection of the "lively oracles" which is produced by the consciousness of their authenticity resulting from a personal application of the promises they contain, and an individual appropriation of the blessings which they proffer, is one of trivial importance or little account?

And what can infidelity do for the *poor man?* - It may put an end to all the charities of home and of neighborhood—it may untwist that band of sympathy which binds heart to heart—It may sever those links of friendship which unite man to his fellow man—it may destroy the finest sensibilities of our nature—it may rob us of the institution of the Christian sabbath, which a northern bard has so appropriately designated "The poor man's Day"—it may throw a gloom over the vale of life, and spread a cloud across the glory that bounds it: but it will never "heal the broken heart."—*S. Ob.*

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS,

Consists in the right to publish, with impunity, truth, with good motives, and for justifiable ends, whether it respects government, magistracy, or individuals. *Hamilton.*

Amusement is the happiness of those that can-
Pope.

THOUGHTS—*BY POPE & SWIFT.*

When we are young, we are slavishly employed in procuring something whereby we may live comfortably when we grow old; and when we are old we perceive it is too late to live as we proposed.

Flowers of rhetoric, in sermons and serious discourses, are like the blue and red flowers in corn, pleasing to them who come only for amusement, but prejudicial to him who would reap the profit.

There are some solitary wretches, who seem to have left the rest of mankind, only as Eve left Adam, to meet the devil in private.

Those people only will constantly trouble you with doing little offices for them, who least deserve you should do any.

Some men's wit is like a dark lantern, which serves their own turn, and guides them their own way: but is never known (according to the Scripture phrase) either to shine forth before men, or to glorify their Father in Heaven.

Two things are equally unaccountable to reason, and not the object of reasoning; the wisdom of God, and madness of man.

As handsome children are more a dishonor to a deformed father than ugly ones, because unlike himself, so good thoughts, owned by a plagiary, bring him more shame than his own ill ones.—When a poor thief appears in rich garments, we immediately know they are none of his own.

Human brutes, like other beasts, find snares and a poison in the provisions of life, and are allured by their appetites to their destruction.

HUMOR.

Mr. M'Nally the Irish barrister, was at the English Bar, during a part of the time that the Earl of Mansfield presided in the court of King's Bench. It is well known that his Lordship, entertained a peculiar bias on political questions that came before him, nor was he partial to the learned gentleman's volubility. A trial came on in the sittings after term, in which Mr. M'Nally was retained. In the course of it, the defendant, who had a large *wen* on the lower part of one of his cheeks, begged leave to address the Court, which he did very much in the style of the Barrister. The Chief Justice then significantly remarked, "That man would make a pleader." May I be permitted to ask why your lordship thinks so," said the latter. "Because," replied the Judge, "he is all *jaw.*" "True, my lord," rejoined the advocate "and he might afterwards be called up to the Bench, as his qualifications lie all on *one side!*"

Feeding Fish. —It is stated in some of the English papers that "there are now in a pond near the Powder Mills, Feverisham, three trouts which have become so domesticated, as to come at the call of the person who feeds them, and actually leap from their native element to eat out of his hands.' In corroboration of this, an account is given in the Bermuda Gazette, of the practice of the proprietors of the salt Fish Ponds in that Island, of feeding the grouper in the same way. A person wishing to purchase a fish, goes to the owner, who goes to the pond, calls the fish to him, and, while feeding them takes any one that the purchaser may select! This would stagger our credulity if we had not seen a collection of tame Wampum snakes, Rattle snakes, and Adders! — *Com. Adv.*

GEOGRAPHICAL

PORTO RICO.—Of this Island, rendered famous of late by the expedition of Decoudrey Holstein, and the affair in which Lieut. Cocke lost his life, Brooke's Gazetteer affords the following information:—

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He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Rags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17—1y

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh Dec. 6—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS,

From the works of Adams, Allen & Co.

AT FACTORY PRICES, FOR SALE BY—

ALLEN & GRANT.

Oct 8 tf

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } *Trustees*
A. JOHNSTON Jr. }

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT which he now occupies, situated on 7th street, and Strawberry and Cherry alleys. The house is built of the best materials, and is well finished: a stable for at least eight horses; two smoke houses, and other conveniencies; a large Garden, stocked with the choisest fruit trees and shrubbery of a superior kind, all in a bearing state. It is deemed useless to say any thing in praise of this property, as it is generally known here. A good title will be made, and it will be sold free of all incumbrances.

Also,

ABOUT 1200 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Stump and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a very fine settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Mr. Robinson & Co's. Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Meadville Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of the tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst.

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Bruce's Meeting house.

Jan. 10—tf

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tf vaM11

WILLIAM SCOTT,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING, at his old Stand in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rate.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21—3m

WM. EVANS,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn Street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—3mo.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

THOMAS COLE,

ENGRAVER & PORTRAIT PAINTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends opening a

DRAWING SCHOOL.

For terms apply to him in Ross Street, at the end of Third street, where specimens may be seen.

April 18.—3t*

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA ARTICLES AND REEDS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate,

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

For Sale, for Cash,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF

LAND,

Partly improved, containing

Two Hundred and odd Acres,

WELL calculated for a grazing farm, being within fourteen miles of the city of Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of John Wilkins, Esq. who will show the land.

For terms apply by letter addressed to Mary Gosner, to the care of Abraham Gosner, No. 106, Market-street, Philadelphia.

Mary Gosner.

April 4—3t

Louisville Insurance Office.

INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers, and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or in making their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them, and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque proposed.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day.

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.

No. 6, *Prather's Row.*

April 18.—3m

Dissolution of Partnership.

Jesse Jackson & Job Harvey,

HAVING this day by mutual consent dissolved their partnership, they hereby give notice to all persons having unsettled accounts with the firm of Jackson & Harvey, to call on Jesse Jackson, at any time after the first day of May, at the mouth of Redstone creek, who is solely authorized to settle the same.

Redstone Paper Mill, April 1, 1823.

PAPER MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Sharpless' & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for *Rags or Cash.* They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. They will give *Three Dollars per hundred in CASH for coarse Linen and Cotton RAGS.*

SAMUEL SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM SHARPLESS,
JOB HARVEY.

Redstone Paper Mill, April 1. [Ap 18—3t]

WAIDE'S

BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation.

Well known for its great efficacy in rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm.

In elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan sweats, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty to the complexion.

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off, decay, soreness at the root, dry and unnatural appearance, &c.

. The above articles are for sale, *Genuine* only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,

Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

March 21—eo12t

Blank Summons & Executions,